THE LAST WILL
of a dying man
which was to be made in a place where no paper nor linen could be found. You ought to see the heroic sufferings of a woman to do good to another.
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Churney Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

IN THE GRASP OF GREED
this film shows how a Millionaire is made by the sweating of other human beings to enrich himself. It is full of human interest and ought not to be missed.
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VOL. V NO. 20 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

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Marseilles	533	633	420	690
London via Marseilles.	630	1,033	480	796
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The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.
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Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The above goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF A DECEASED EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Robert Spalding, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th day of January, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the effects of the said deceased, consisting of:—
Cupboard, chairs, tables, meat-safe, dumb-waiter, hatstand, chest of drawers, mattresses, mosquito nets, pillows, carpets, wearing apparel, leather bag, spoons, forks, Blick typewriter, looking glass, leggings boots, shoes, cooking utensils and pots, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.
Suit No. 1049 of 1916.
Jetha Devji & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Ladhuram Dhanraj & another ... Defendants.
Pursuant to the authority given to the plaintiffs by the decree in the above suit, made on the 31st October, 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the plaintiffs Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., put up for sale, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), 5 bales of old Khandesh cotton bearing Mark L. J. lying in the godown known as the Nichol G. Godown at the Cotton Green, Colaba, which is in the occupation of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BALES OF YARN AND PIECE-GOODS AND COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
Under instructions from the Fire Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on a day to be fixed hereafter sell by Public Auction, at the Indore-Malwa Spinning and Weaving Co. Mill at Indore, the following goods salved from the late fire which occurred at the Mills a week ago.
1,113 bales of piece-goods of different sizes and pattern.
772 full-pressed bales of cotton.
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About six lakhs ibs. of yarn and waste.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1917.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BALKRISHNA MORESHWAR PHANBE,
Hony. Secretary, Educational Board.
Pen, 9th January, 1917. 6740

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FOR SALE—A 2-ton DE DION MOTOR LORRY available for sale in B. B. & C. I. Railway Locomotive Workshops, at Parel. The Engine is of the Standard De Dion 2 Cylinder 12 H. P. and is arranged with 3 speeds.
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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will be removed to Late P. & O. Building 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917. 6749

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co. will be removed to late P. & O. Building, 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917. 6748

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, have, as from this date, admitted Mr. COLIN MONRO ROSS, as a PARTNER in their Insurance Business, and are prepared to grant the most favourable rates and conditions for all classes of insurance risks. 6746

Canada Building, Bombay,
20th January, 1917.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held this afternoon, a Dividend at Rs. 20 per share has been declared and made payable on and after Thursday the 15th February 1917, between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 17th January 1917, on production of share certificates.

By order,
LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th January, 1917. 6750

S. S. "CITY OF NORWICH."
(ARRIVED ON THE 21ST INSTANT.)

CONSIGNEES are requested to take Delivery of their Cargo as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.
22nd January, 1917.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER AND WINTER CLOTHING MATERIAL, SHOULDARIES, TENTS AND BUTTONS, etc. DURING THE YEAR 1917-18.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for Summer and Winter Clothing Material, Shouldaries, Tents, etc., are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha) up to 13 hours on TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1917, at which date, time, and place, they will be opened, in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The materials will require to be delivered during the 12 months commencing from the 1st of April, 1917, at Moghalpura Stores Depot, (Lahore), but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.
(2.) Forms of Tender, with full particulars, can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each copy required.
(3) Samples of the various items tendered, legibly marked with the name and address of the Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Tuesday the 27th February 1917.
(4) Earnest Money as prescribed in the form of Tender, must be remitted in Cash or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for Summer and Winter Clothing Material, Shouldaries, Tents etc., and his receipt is to be attached to the form of Tender.
Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted.
(5) Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form, or received without the receipt for Earnest Money, will not be considered.
(6) The Agent holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.
(7) The acceptance or rejection of the Tenders, will not be notified till about a month from date of the opening of Tenders.

By order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
6744. N. W. Ry.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 18th January, 1917.

FOR ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL FIRMS.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT or ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP, in a new or old concern, at Bombay or Karachi by a young Indian (with highest references) who is shortly returning from America, with full Electrical and Mechanical qualifications acquired at the Institute of Technology at Mussachusetts, Boston, (America). Repairing motor cars and motor cycles, and construction of motor parts and electric fans will be his special line. Terms of engagement to be addressed to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 6694

PUBLIC NOTICES

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notic, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1917 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivry will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, o THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 17 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonis, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and he Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinte thereto; and also to inquire, hear and letermine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crims, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrngs and Oppressions, had, done or committd by any of His Majesty's British Subjects n any of the Territories which now are subect to or dependent upon the Government o Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of he Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracie, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to al persons bound to prosecute and give evidene at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not o depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rol's, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done..

Dated this 8th day of January, 1917.
THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
6605

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFT in working order at Green's Mansions Apollo Bunder, offers invited. Please apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HOOSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of free-hold land or ground together with the bungalow messuage or tenement and out-houses and other structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 24104 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31 and 87, New Nos. 16372 and 759, Old Survey Nos. 5/29 and 30 and New Survey Nos. 1/7169 and 2/7169 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the estate of the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart, and partly by the property of Fazal Peroo Mahomed on or towards the West partly by the Napean Sea Road and partly by the Mount Pleasant Road, on or towards the North by a water-course and beyond it by the property of Nassarwanji Jiwanji Readymoney and on or towards the South by the said Mount Pleasant Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3263 3265 & 3291 and Street Nos. 23,29, 31, 33, and 37 to 47 Mount Pleasant and Napean Sea Roads and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and are now in the occupation of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy.

Dated this 20th day of January 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
6737. Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai BACHIBAI, widow of FAZAL CASSUM VISHRAM, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of ALLI MAHOMED PARPIA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri Street, without the Fort, the sole executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 18th day of January, 1917.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
6753 Petitioners Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 46 of 1917.

Re SHIVLAL RATHI, of Bombay, Hindu, Marwadi, until lately carrying on business as Cotton, yarn and piece goods merchant at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.
EXPARTE.—The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., and others: the Petitioning creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SHIVLAL RATHI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section 1X of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1917.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 22nd January, 1917. 6739

AMUSEMENTS.

"Under the kind patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon."

DANCE

ORGANIZED BY THE SISTERS OF THE LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL
IN AID OF THE
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
TO BE HELD AT THE
TOWN HALL
On Friday the 26th January.
Tickets may be had from ROSE & Co.
Lady Hardinge Hospital and at the Door.
Tickets: Lady & Gent, Rs. 5.
Extra Lady, Rs. 3.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
NEW BILL THIS EVENING:—
"DAVID GARRICK"
A splendid film version of the historical story of the famous actor David Garrick, and how he was induced to turn a girl's love for himself into hatred.
"V C."
The dramatic story of an old soldier's secret shame, which was atoned for by his son's heroism on the field of battle. Featuring BEN WEBSTER, CHARLES HOCK and EDNA FLUGRATH.
"DIANA'S DRESS REFORM"
A comedy in which a girl's originality in dress is copied by her society rivals, with complete triumph for herself.
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.
BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

"The Ideal Family Entertainment".—"TIMES, LONDON."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Owing to the Continued Phenomenal Success in Calcutta of
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
The opening date in Bombay is POSTPONED till
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31ST.
AT 9-30 P. M.
AND THEREAFTER TWICE DAILY AT 5-30 & 9-30 P.M.
The Plans for reserved Seats will open at S. ROSE & CO.
On THURSDAY, JAN. 25th.
Communications to:
HARRY FRIEDMAN—Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p. m.
THIS WEEK 2 DRAMAS
"THE 2ND LIEUTENANT."
A stirring Military Melo-drama
and
"HUMAN OCTOPUS"
A Sensational Drama
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

A MONSTER ATTRACTION!
A TALK OF THE TOWN SHOW!
THRICE DAILY
6, 8 and 10 p. m.
THE FILM OF THE AGE!
Join the Immense Throng at
THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
The Picture House which shows the World's largest Film productions.
THE EMPIRE PRESENTS
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
and
MISS CONSTANCE COLLIER
and an all-star Caste
in
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
A £40,000 PRODUCTION
9,000 feet long.
THE GREATEST FILM OF OUR AGE.
A magnificent piece magnificently rendered OVER 5,000 PLAYERS EMPLOYED.
"We staged Macbeth," said Sir Herbert Beerbhom Tree, as never Macbeth was staged."
REAL BATTLES AT NIGHT, REAL CASTLES ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, REAL MOAT AND DRAWBRIDGE, THE HUGENESS OF IT! THE SPLENDOUR OF IT!
"MACBETH"
The greatness of this film consists in its
REALISM
as opposed to the artificiality of mere stage-acting.
NOTHING FINER, IT MAY BE SAID WITH CONFIDENCE, HAS EVER BEEN SEEN ON THE SCREEN IN INDIA. Sir Herbert Tree plays the Title-role and Miss Constance Collier is "Lady Macbeth."
SIR HERBERT TREE
is England's Greatest Actor Manager and the finest producer of
SHAKESPEARE
the World has ever seen.
Special rates to Schools and Colleges.
NOTE.—Despite the enormous cost of this Great Film there will be NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
THE EMPIRE
For the World's Best in Pictures.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
The popular favourites
THE
MALAGAS
in Spanish and Russian Dances
SEE THEM
in their latest Creation
ENGLISH RAG TIME.
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
in pleasing French and Italian Patriotic Songs
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS
The Australian stage favourite in her latest Songs, the Present Rage of London.
Above Varieties are intercepted by
A Brilliant 2 Part Drama.
"THE LITTLE CHAUFFEUR"
And our
CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, Agripada.
THERE WILL BE A
CONCERT
in aid of the Home on SATURDAY, January 27th beginning at 6 p.m. under the patronage of Her Highness, Lady Aga Khan.
The programme will comprise songs; piano and violin pieces; children's fancy skipping; a play entitled "The Delinquencies of Imp; and a bioscope film exhibition.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the EMINENT STARS
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
For the first time in Bombay.
"LOST—24 HOURS"
An American Farce Comedy.
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, Jan 24th & 25th
For the first time in Bombay.
"ESMERALDA"
by Frances Hodgson Burnett and W. Gillett
A Comedy throbbing with human interest.
FRIDAY, Jan. 26th.
"CHARLIY'S AUNT"
SATURDAY, Jan. 27th.
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
Comedy, Drama, Advanced Vaudeville.
SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Matinee, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
HENRI KRAUS, PAUL CAPELLANI
AND
MDSLLE MISTINGUETTE
IN
"THE STORY OF A SYREN."
A Fine Pathe Drama in 6 parts.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
JUNAGADH.
IN AID OF THE
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
1st: 2nd: 3rd & 4th February 1917.
Drawing 5th February 1917.
MONSTER LUCKY-BAG.
30,000 Tickets at Rupee One each.
57 Large and 2,500 Consolation Prizes.

			Rs.
1st Prize	.....	Motor Car	4,000
2nd Prize	.....	Victoria...(C. Spring).	1,000
3rd Prize	.....	Horse	400
4 to 8	5	Harmonium, each of Rs. 100	500
9 to 13	5	Free wheel Bicycles at Rs. 100	500
14 to 23	10	Gold Bangles and other real Gold Jewellery...	300
24 to 28	5	Gold Watches at Rs. 100	500
29 to 49		Silver Coffee Sets & other big Silver items not less than Rs. 20.....	600
50 to 54	5	Office Clocks at Rs. 25.	125
55		One Fire Proof Iron Safe.	75
56 & 57		Two Silver Photo frames at Rs. 25	50
2,500		Consolation Prizes	3,500
2,557			11,550

APPLY EARLY FOR TICKETS TO
K. P. ACHARYA,
SECRETARY,
LUCKY-BAG COMMITTEE, JUNAGADH.
(Sd.) JAMES SCOTT,
Chairman.
Lucky-Bag Committee, Junagadh.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND PATENT FLOUR
IN
7 LB. TINS NICELY PACKED
MANUFACTURED BY
THE DELHI FLOUR MILLS (B. MILLS)
Late (The Delki & Northern India Flour Mills, Delhi.)
Patent in 7 lb. Tins ... Rs. 13-8 per doz.
Household 7 lb. Tins ... Rs. 12-0 per doz.
Sooji ..... Rs. 13-8 per doz.
Wanted Paid and Commission Agents in all parts of India for selling tins and wholesale goods in bags. Apply for terms to:—
DIWANCHAND RUSTOMJI & Co.,
Lessees,
DELHI.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 22.

Disturbance has given light rain or snow in the hills but Rawalpindi the only station on the plains is reporting so much as quarter of an inch of rain. Conditions in the north-west remain unsettled but the main disturbance is advancing eastward and has begun to effect north-east India.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain or snow in the extreme north and some showers in Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.895 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.1 "
Dew Point	69.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.757 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4 "
Minimum "	71.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE,E.WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	119 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m.	ft. in.
Mon	22	m 10 10	26 11	22	m 4 36	19 3
		11 14a	30 0		41 8a	14 8
Tues	23	m 11 6	27 10	23	m 5 20	18 0
		11 58a	30 9		5 5a	14 2
Wed	24	m 11 56	28 6	24	m 6 2	16 11
					5 51a	14 2
Thur	25	m 0 31	31 0	25	m 6 43	16 2
		0 43a	28 11		6 36a	14 9
Fri.	26	m 1 10	30 10	26	m 7 25	15 9
		1 20a	28 9		7 21a	15 8
Sat	27	m 1 50	30 2	27	m 8 8	15 9
		2 20a	28 2		8 9a	17 1
Sun	28	m 2 31	29 1	28	m 8 52	18 6
		3 14a	27 3		8 52a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 22	(Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 26m.
" 23	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 26m.
" 24	(Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 27m.
" 25	(Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 27m.
" 26	(Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 28m.
" 27	(Saturday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 29m.
" 28	(Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 29m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Jan. 23rd.,	1h. 10.0m p.m.
First Quarter	" " 31th.,	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb. 7th.,	8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" " 15th.,	7h. 23.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.23in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the north Punjab, night temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.14in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Day temperature is generally in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in east Rajputana and Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Kathiawar and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and at some stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen and is now in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has given local rain in north Baluchistan and the north Punjab and isolated showers in the United Provinces but is now much less marked.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and the north Punjab and possibly in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 22nd of January 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	51	..	..	..
Do. (21st Jan.)	63.6	52.0	91	0.10	5.71	—1.27
Jask	75.0	61.0	85	..	3.67	1.49
Do. (th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st Jan.)	75.8	65.9	73	..	2.38	0.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.3	47.6	87	..	0.03	—0.51
Rawalpindi	58.0	43.4	95	0.23	0.61	—2.08
Lahore	64.2	48.8	91	..	0.05	—1.12
Hissar	70.2	48.6	82	0.05	0.47	..
Ambala	65.7	45.1	82	..	0.24	—1.90
Delhi	70.3	50.4	76	..	0.12	—0.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.4	53.2	55	..	0	—0.74
Mainpuri	76.8	49.2	74	..	0.02	—1.08
Jhansi	86.8	52.8	74	0.14	0.92	0.10
Cawnpore	75.6	48 3	84	..	2.20	1.19
Allahabad	77.2	60.0	75	..	0.51	—0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	72 3	48.6	76	..	0.05	—0.31
Karachi	73.2	60.0	77	..	0.16	—0.51
Ajmer	76.2	50.0	70	..	0	—0.66
Jaipore	78.2	52.8	28	..	0	—0.67
Kotah	83.8	56.6	63	..	0	—0.46
Mount Abu	70.0	54.2	43	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	55.7	76	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	79.5	66.2	86	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	79.4	63.0	76	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	87.3	54.4	69	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	59.8	56	..	0	—0.32
Surat	87.4	59.2	75	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	90.9	58.8	40	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	90.6	58.0	51	..	0	—0.23
Neemuch	89.1	52.4	48	..	0	—0.46
Indore	80.6	59.3	55	..	0.86	0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.7	55.3	64	..	2.76	1.41
Saugor	85.2	54.4	44	..	0.82	—1.12
Hoshangabad	80.1	56.0	86	..	1.42	0.27
Khandwa	90.7	59.7	57	..	1.06	0.12
Akola	90.1	58.3	59	..	2.42	0.93
Amraoti	87.3	54.8	69	..	0.46	—0.91
Nagpur	86.4	56.2	66	..	2.56	1.04
Chanda	87.0	57.2	66	..	0.64	—0.60
Raipur	89.3	58.6	68	..	2.36	1.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	70.3	81	..	0.71	0.20
Ratnagiri	89..	68.9	70	..	7.30	0.65
Mormugao	85.8	69.4	81	..	3.96	2.82
Karwar	87 8	69.0	89	..	8.46	0.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.5	55.0	52	..	1.33	0.57
Ahmednagar	89.0	53.8	56	..	0.60	—0.41
Poona	86.2	51.4	71	..	1.91	0.84
Sholapur	87.8	60.0	71	..	0.28	0.80
Bijapur	85.3	62.2	85	..	9.47	0.27
Belgaum	84.4	57.8	66	..	10.67	5.79
Aurangabad	87.7	60.6	46	..	0.71	—0.27
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.4	55.7	60	..	1.36	0.54
Hyderabad	82.1	63.6	76	..	2.44	1.24
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	70.1	77	..	4.71	1.41
Calicut	89.6	70.9	87	..	5.70	—0.04
Cochin	90.6	73.4	70	..	4.64	—0.78
Colombo	86.6	77.6	88	..	13.95	—6.23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	68.1	86	..	10.85	4.65
Bellary	85.3	61.6	64	..	2.17	—0.01
Cuddapah	87.4	62.3	66	..	3.48	—1.10
Madras	84.0	64.9	76	..	18.06	—1.65
Bangalore	82.6	64.4	78	..	10.14	0.05
Coimbatore	89.0	61.2	76	..	5.70	0.94
Trichinopoly	88.8	68.9	72	..	2.94	—0.10
Negapatam	85.0	69.1	73	..	15.10	—13.05

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd January 1917 was 30.158 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W S Boyle, Cameronians,
Lieut. J H Edwards, Durhams,
Capt. A Izat, Engineers.
Capt. E B Smallwood, Hertfords.
Lieut. G H Strong, General List New Armies.
Capt. L N Surgey, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. R P Colquhoun, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut. E S Mallett, East Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. H D Goodwin, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. E R Heaton, Middlesex.
Lieut. E C Macbryan, Somersets.
Capt. W F G Wiseman, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. E H H Woodward, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut. P P Cross, Irish Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. E G W Bisset, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. E J Dutch, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. G Haire, Connaughts.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R Buckley, Manchesters.

DIED.

Capt. H T R S Wright, Manchesters.

WOUNDED.

Capt. A P Buckley, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut. E Y Coats, Machine Gun.
Lieut. E Curran, Field Artillery.
Capt. R de G Eyre, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C S Fuller, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. R V Hewitt, Middlesex.
Reverend R J Loseby, Chaplain.
Capt. C Lovett, Devons.
Second-Lieut. G L Mole, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. R A Murry, Argylls.
Lieut. F A I Richardson, Lincolns.
Capt. A D Welstead, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

Second-Lieut. W Black, Durhams.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut A D Pocock, Flying Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut. H K Ranoulph, Vallings.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Acting-Lieut. George Dingwall, Reserve.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8 stamps extra. MARTIN & Co., SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Frasers.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.
This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS
These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.
In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)
DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Manchester only sorting up cloth business.
Yarns:—Retail demand.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 20th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,727,000
Egyptian visible Supply	345,000
East Indian " "	239,000
American " "	4,337,000
Other " "	62,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian Sales—	1,000
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	1,000
East Indian Export	100
" " Stock	37,000
" " Forwarded	900
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	240,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	326,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain to Continent	14,000
	15,000
Futures at New York March	16.98
" " May	17.14
Spot Cotton at New York	16.90
" " New Orleans	16.94
Futures at New Orleans March	16.52
" " May	16.64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	70½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Bear covering and coinage buying steady—Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 5½ per cent since yesterday.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 8 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	..
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	65½
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. on London at Paris Francs.	27.80

London, Jan. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	37
Closing Tone of silver:—Small supplies steady.	
Discount, Bank or England rate 5½ per cent since yesterday.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 8 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	..
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 19th

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½

London, Jan. 20th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 19th.

WHEAT.
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Afloat paid	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley January. Paid	68/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Feb.-Mar. Sellers	90/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers	104/6
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers	104
Linseed Export	48,000

London, Jan. 18th.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers	104

London, Jan.

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..
Copper Braziers	..
Yellow Metal	..
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Feb. Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April.-June	2/11½

London, Jan. 20th.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Afloat paid	79

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Due	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	68

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Feb.-Mar. Sellers	90/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. Sellers	104/6
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers	104

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G.M.B	..
Copper Braziers	..
Yellow Metal	..
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure February Sellers	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/11½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 20th

DESCRIPTION.		Jan. Delivery 1917	Mar. Delivery 1917	April Delivery 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	390	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	405	400	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	283	291	..	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	301	302	..	290/00
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	300/10
Rajputana.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/02
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/00
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	393	366	..	375/85
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	377/87
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	389/90
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	372/92
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	385/95
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	385/95
Khandelah,	Fine M.G.	385	..	..	350/70
Khandelah,	F.G. M.G.	359	..	..	330/40
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	355/65
Jalna	F.G. M.G	..	..	..	345/55
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/55
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/45
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good H.G.	..	..	..	..

Messrs. PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd.

DESCRIPTION.		Jan. Delivery 1917	Mar. Delivery 1917.	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	386	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	400	396	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	289	284	..	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	299	300	..	290/300
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/02
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/00
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	397	363	..	370/400
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	375/85
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	380/90
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	385/05
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	390/10
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	390/10
Khandelah,	Fine M.G.	384	..	..	360/85
Khandelah,	F.G. M.G.	356	..	..	330/40
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	325/35
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	345/55
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/55
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/45
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Jan. 22nd—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	Ready Market closed.	
" Cawnpore 70-30	..		
" Karachi Bangla	..		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..		
" Cawnpore	..		
" Yellow Cawnpore	..		
Linseed Brown Bold	..		
" Thin	..		
Teelseed, White 85-15	..		
" Gajar 75-25	..		
" Black	..		
" Gajar 50.50	..		
Poppyseed, White	..		
Groundnuts	..		
Mowrasseed	..		
Forward		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	..	6 5 9	
Linseed, May	..	10 11 0	
" Sept.	..	11 3 6	

THE CLOTH MARKET.

The piece-goods markets will be closed to-day owing to the "Amvas" holiday.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

Number	MILLS.	Opening.	Midday.	Closing.
1	Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	880
2	Bombay Cotton	..	..	275
3	Bombay Dyeing	..	..	860
4	Bombay United	..	..	730
5	Century	..	..	302½
6	Central India	2180	..	2180
7	China	..	..	320
8	Colaba	..	..	1800
9	Crescent	185	..	187½
10	Currimbhoy	810	..	3 74
11	David	..	..	425
12	Edward Sassoon	..	..	150
13	Emperor Edward	..	..	850
14	Fazulbhoy	695	..	695
15	Framji Petit	..	..	1250
16	Finlay Muir	..	..	265
17	Hindustan	..	..	520
18	Indian Bleaching	269	..	262½
19	Indore Malwa	340	..	337½
20	Jamshed	..	..	60
21	Kusturchand	..	..	985
22	Khatao	..	..	1365
23	Kohinoor	..	..	720
24	Luxmi Cotton	..	..	1320
25	Madhavji Dharamsi	1400	..	1455
26	Madras United	..	..	1750
27	Manekji Pitit	..	..	1500
28	Morarji	..	..	2300
29	New Great Eastern	..	..	290
30	New City	..	..	425
31	Pearl	440	..	437½
32	Phoenix	..	..	200
33	Sholapur	..	..	5100
34	Simplex	635	..	635
35	Sir Shapurji	98	..	98
36	Standard	1395	..	1385
37	Sun	..	..	25
38	Swadeshi	..	..	1320
	Swan	..	..	25
40	Tata	..	..	..
41	Textile	..	..	1465
42	Simplex	..	..	..
	Banks.			
1	Bank of Bombay	..	..	1500
2	Bank of India	..	..	83
3	Central Bank	..	..	27
4	Eastern Bank	..	..	61
5	Bombay Merchants Bank	..	..	..
	Railways.			
1	Ahmedabad Dholka	..	..	..
2	Amritsar Patti Railway	..	..	122
3	Ahmedabad Prantij	..	..	660
4	Central Provinces	..	..	115
5	Tapti Valley	..	..	560
6	Gajarat Railway	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
1	Alcock Ashdown	945	..	980
2	Bamankuva	..	..	..
3	Badnam Pile	..	..	..
4	British Burma Petroleum	..	..	..
5	Bombay Burma Trading Co	..	..	1075
6	Bombay Electric S. & Tramway Co. Ordy.	317½	..	317½
7	" " " Pref.	295	..	299
8	Bombay Flour Mills	..	..	..
9	Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordy.	..	..	275
10	" " " " Pref.	..	..	265
11	Bundi Cement Co.	..	..	22
12	Central India Weaving Co.	..	..	..
13	Empire Life	..	..	..
14	Indian Cement	..	..	..
15	Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	485
16	" " Def.	..	..	287½
17	Indian Cotton Oil Co.	..	..	420
18	Kemp & Co.	..	..	..
19	Makenzie Saw Mills	..	..	220
20	Marsland Price Co.	..	..	..
21	Oriental Life A. Co.	..	..	..
22	Phillips & Co.	..	..	..
23	Port Canning Co.	..	..	720
24	Sivrajpur syndicate	..	..	46
25	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Pref.	..	..	..
26	" " " " Ordy.	282½	..	280
27	" " " Def.	950	..	940
28	Tata Hydro-Electric Co. Pref.	..	..	..
29	" " Ordy.	1120	..	1120
30	Telephone Co.	..	..	..
	Presses.			
1	Fort Press	..	..	..
2	Harvaj Subapati	..	..	..
3	Indian Cotton	..	..	130
4	Manmar Mfg.	..	..	260
5	New Mofussil Co.	..	..	765
6	New Imperar	..	..	..
7	New Prince of Wales	..	..	..
8	Volkart	..	..	525
	Government Securities.			
1	3½ % Govt Loan	..	..	..
2	4 % "	..	..	..
3	4 % Port Trust Bond Guaranteed	..	..	..
4	4 % " " " Unguaranteed	..	..	..
5	4½ % " " " do.	..	..	..
6	4 % Municipal Bond	..	..	..
7	4 % City Trust Bond	..	..	..
8	5 % Municipal Tansa	..	..	..
9	Sanitary	..	..	..
10	War Loan	..	..	..
	Silver.			
	Cash	..	..	..
	Forward	..	..	102-8

COMPANY MEETINGS.

GUJARAT RAILWAYS.

The general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at the registered office. The Directors' Report for the year ended 30th Sept. recommended payment of a dividend for the half year at the rate of 4 3/8 per cent. per annum.

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. T. W. Burkett said:—

"As you will have seen from the report the Pani extension of the Champaner Road-Shivrajpur Section of your system is still normally under construction and holders of the shares pertaining to that extension are consequently still receiving 4 per cent. interest out of capital. The line was practically ready early in September last but the late rains so damaged the heavy banks and cuttings in addition to the fact that a large girder was damaged by the contractor in erection that it became impossible to have the Government Inspection and the line

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

UNION OR SEPARATION UNDER HINDU LAW.

QUESTION OF EVIDENCE.

CHHOTALAL ADITRAM v. BAI MAHAKAR AND TWO OTHERS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Beaman.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the decree of Mr. M. I. Kadri, Subordinate Judge of Umreth.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff appellant Chhotalal sued to recover possession of certain property and to have a perpetual injunction restraining the second defendant Pranlal Premchand from taking possession of certain property and from using the water of a well alleging that his father left two brothers one of whom Chhaganlal, died in 1897 leaving no issue while the other brother died in union with the plaintiff in 1905, that defendant 3 Amratlal Aditram and he were heirs in joint undivided family under the Hindu Law and defendant No. 1 the widow of Girdharlal had only a right of maintenance and he sought to set aside the sale which had been made in favour of the defendant No. 2 by defendant No. 1. Thus the plaintiff's case rested upon the allegation that the property in suit was the property of an undivided Hindu family.

It was contended that there was evidence that there was a partition in the family between Chhotalal's father and Girdharlal and Chhaganlal which was recorded in a partition deed and the properties came to persons who enjoyed them subsequently to 1885 by virtue of the provisions of that partition deed. It was further contended that the partition deed not being registered and thus not admissible in evidence could not be referred to, to ascertain the nature of the property whether it was joint or separate. It was contended that Section 91 of the Evidence Act prevented the Court from concluding that there was partition at anytime which led to a separation in interest of the members of this family because it was known that there was a partition deed in 1885 which could not be looked at.

The Chief Justice after stating the facts of the case observed that section 91 of the Evidence Act provided that when the terms of a contract, or grant or other disposition of property (within one of which categories the partition fell,) have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document (which is not the case with regard to transactions in the nature of partition), no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible.

Section 91 with regard to a disposition of property, such as we are now concerned with, prohibits any evidence of its terms other than the document itself. It does not appear to me that there has been any attempt to prove the terms of any partition deed or of any transaction of partition.

The contention on behalf of the Appellant which has been urged is that the relationship of separated Hindus must in the present case be proved from an act in the law taking the shape of the partition deed and therefore that relationship cannot be proved by oral evidence. According to my reading section 91 does not go to that length and the English Law as indicated in Taylor on evidence upon which the Evidence Act is known to have been largely founded, does not support the appellant's contention. In para 405 of Taylor it is stated:—"The fact of the existence of a particular relationship may be shown by parol evidence, though the terms which govern such relationship appear to be in writing." And again in the same para:—"The fact of the partnership may be proved by parol evidence of the acts of the parties without producing the deed." The leading authority in England for this proposition is the statement of Baron Alderson in Augustien vs. Challis (1847) 1 Ex. p. 279 at 280 who said that you may prove by parol the relationship of landlord and tenant, but without the lease you cannot tell whether any rent was due. A decision to the same effect is to be found in Keffarnath Joardar vs. Sharfunissa Bibi 24 W. R. 425. That the fact of partnership may be proved without the production of the deed of partnership, was established in Alderson vs. Clay 1 Starkie 405 Cotterill vs. Hobby 4 B & C. p. 465, and Strother vs. Barr 2 M & P p 207 are good illustrations of the distinction between proof of relationship of landlord and tenant, and proof of the terms of the tenancy. In my opinion therefore, the evidence upon which the Lower Court came to the Conclusion that the properties in suit were the separate properties of the plaintiff's uncles was rightly admitted. I would dismiss the appeal with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the second respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COTTON POOLS.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON COMPANY'S DIRECTORS.

NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LTD., AND ANOTHER, Plaintiffs v. B. N. GAMADIA AND OTHERS, Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Mr. H. R. Greaves, a director of the New Mofussil Company, had filed this suit in the name of the Company and also on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the Company, except the five defendants, who were directors of the Company, praying (1) that it may be declared that the 1st defendant vacated his office as a director on the death of his father; (2) that it may be declared whether the 3rd defendant had vacated his office as a director; (3) that it may be declared that the 4th defendant had not been validly appointed a director; (4) that it may be declared that the 5th defendant had not been validly appointed a director or that if validly appointed he had vacated his office immediately on appointment; (5) that the 4th and 5th defendants might be restrained from taking part in the management of the Company and from acting as directors thereof; and (6) that it may be declared that all resolutions purporting to have been passed by the Board from which Mr. Greaves dissented since the alleged appointment of the 4th defendant were void.

The details of the case were of a complicated and technical character.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Binning appeared for the plaintiffs

Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the 1st, 4th and 5th defendants.

His Lordship after stating the facts in the course of his judgment, said that the contention that N. J. Gamadia had only agreed to join the pool upon condition that the article was amended had been abandoned by defendants' counsel. He could not hold, therefore, that the New Pool Arrangement, though a pucca agreement was never signed, came into force as it was acted upon by all parties. He must reject the defendants' contention that N. J. Gamadia put an end to it during his life-time. What N. J. Gamadia did say, was that there was no agreement at all. However he must confess it was difficult to understand from Gamadia's letters what his real attitude was. But assuming that N. J. Gamadia had recognized there was an agreement and had attempted to put an end to it he could not have done so. The contract being in existence at the death of the testator his executors became entitled to the benefit of it and were bound to act so that that benefit accrued to the estate. The residuary legatees were also concerned in the profits. The 1st defendant therefore vacated his office on his father's death. The 3rd defendant also vacated his office by reason of his acting as a broker to the Company. It seemed rather absurd that a director might purchase goods from or sell goods to the Company, but he might not act as a broker in such a transaction, but that was the effect of Article 96. His Lordship then considered the question whether the resolution of the 30th August passed by the 1st defendant, when he was disqualified from acting as a director and the 2nd defendant appointing the 4th defendant a director, was validated by section 86 of the Companies Act on Article 107 of the Articles of Association. His Lordship referred to the case of Channel Collieries Trust Ltd., v. Dover St. Maragaret and Marten Mill Ltd., (1914 2ch. 506) as conclusively laying down the law on the subject and came to the conclusion that if the first defendant was acting in good faith then the resolutions of the Directors at the meeting of the 30 August were valid. If he was not they were invalid as there was only one qualified director present and under Article 103 two directors had to be present to form a quorum. The first defendant had not given evidence himself to prove his bona-fides, and he had to decide the question therefore from the evidence on the record without any oral evidence on the part of the defendants. His Lordship then proceeded to discuss the evidence on the record and came to the conclusion, judging the first defendant's conduct as it stood by the evidence on the record that it did not come up to that standard of integrity and straight forwardness which the shareholders were entitled to demand from their directors. In his Lordships' opinion the first defendant could not claim the benefit of section 86 on Article 107. It followed that there was a defect in the appointment of the fourth defendant as a director. In conclusion his Lordship felt bound to point out that the case had disclosed a lamentable disregard by the directors of the provisions of Law and the Articles of Association. It was no credit to them that they should have clung to their seats conscious of the defects in the qualifications of themselves or of each other on the plea that these defects had not been discovered. They must all have been aware that the third defendant was disqualified and yet no objection was raised until it suited the purpose of the first defendant to get rid of him. They must all have been aware long before Counsel's opinion was taken that membership of a Pool in which the Company was a party disqualified a director, and yet no one had suggested that N. J. Gamadra had vacated his office when he joined the Pool in 1914. It was no answer to say that inspite of those disqualifications the affairs of the Company had been honestly and successfully managed. The shareholders of a Company as a rule were an unwieldy and an inarticulate body unwilling to take or incapable of taking joint action and it was, therefore, all the more important that the directors in whom they had to place their absolute faith and reliance should not only observe the strictest regard for the law and the Articles of Association which embodied the agreement between members of the Company but also avoid acting in such a way as to arouse even the faintest suspicion of placing their own interests before that of the Company. His Lordship then recorded his findings on its issues and ordered a decree to be drawn up in accordance with those findings. The first and fifth defendants were ordered to pay Plaintiff's costs including costs reserved.

Solicitors for the Plaintiffs: Little and Co.

Solicitors for the first, fourth and fifth defendants: Merwanji Kola & Co.

ZARZINA
OR
COMPOUND IODISED
SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT
RE1-12 DOZEN RS. 20. POUND RS. 5-8.
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
MOGAL KURLA CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT

813-14.—Khunderao L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai widow and anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

845-16.—Daphtary F & D, Gamshlal Sobhagmal a firm v. Gopaldas Namumal, a firm.

1237-16.—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co., a firm v. Rustomji Jamasji Mistry.

1295-16.—Mehta D & Lalji, Harriram Motiram Nagardas v. Dharsi Purnand & Co.

1297-16.—Hiralal & Co., B P Daves & Co., a firm v. Rajaram Tyabji & Co., a firm, Bhimji & Co.

1377-16.—Little & Co., Messrs. Grindlay & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar & Co., a firm.

1387-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Selim D. Bassons v. The Persian Gulf Steam Navi. Co., Ltd.

1399-16.—N C Dalal Sha Jivanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand, a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1240-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Venilal Vijbhukhardas & Co., a firm v. Ranchoddas Varjiwandas.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS. REPORT.

M J 10-16.—Payne & Co., Constance Eveline Gordon v. Francis Fererederick Gordon, Crawford B & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

507-16.—Amin & D, Girdharlal Jethabhai Patel v. J Moni & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

248-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Shpg. & Navn Co., Ld. v. Prince Mirza Mehdi Hassam Mirz, Amin & D.

651-16.—Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v. The Gulam Baba, Spg & Wg Co., Ltd., in Liqn & ors, Against 2nd Defendant only.

743-16.—Smeatham B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabhai Mulchand & anr, Edg G W & Co.

770-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. A A MacGill. Khambatta & Co.

1458-15.—Jehangir M & S, Bhagwan Tullock & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Jam R & D.

220-16.—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (For a pauper), Kapoorchand Goolabchand & anr v. Kama Nowla & ors, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct. 189-7166-16.—Malvi H M & R, Hirji Jadav & ors, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

1142—15.—Motichand & D, Goolabchand Dhadda & anr v. The Poona Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai widow v. Nemchand Jeethabhai & ors, Edg G W & Co., Craigie B & C., Captain & V. Little & Co.

1115-16.—Mehta D and L, Nagubai widow v. Thakar Kara Damji & anr, Mulji & Tha.

1151-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhulaji Kupaji v. Thakar Dayal Tejpar & anr, Payne & Co., Bhimji & Co.

413-15.—Payne & Co., Ahmed Suleman Dinath v. Jamnabai, Edg. G W & Co.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dossa, & anr v Gordhandas Kessowji & ors, Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & Co.

1314-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Dhunji Kheraj v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirsha & D.

1010-16.—Madh K & C, Vaumale Shamji v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & anr, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONCENT DECREE.

1299-16.—Maneckla! & Co., Sadashiv Narayen Chavan v. Narayan Baloo Chayan & ors, Chit M & K.

LONG CAUSE.

1182-15—S A Tyabji Bhicoobai Widow v Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors Craigie B & C Amin & D Manchershaw & N M B Chothia.

SHORT CAUSES.

1317-16.—Motichand & D, Mukundchand Rajaram Baba, v. Hiralal Jagannath, a firm, Daph F & D.

1347-16.—Sm B & Co., Harischandra Sunderlal v. Purshotam Padamsey Kaku & ors.

LONG CAUSES.

722-16—Jehangir & S Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla Wadia G & Co.

665-16—C P D'Cunha Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors v Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm Captain & Vaidya.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v Framji Shapurji Patick and ors Merwanji K & Co.

502-16—Mulla and M Devji Ranoji Pansare v Sakubai and ors Mehta D & L.

712-16—Captain and V Fazalbhai Peermahomed v Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16—N C Dalal (For a pauper) Purshotamdas Madhavji v Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D & D.

1362-14—Motichand & D Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v Jagdish Sakarchand and anr Amin and Desai Purnanund & Co.

1229-16—Padia & Co Anand Laxman v Bai Lilibai Alias Ramibai Widow and anr Purnanand & Co.

142-16—Daphtary F and D The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla and ors S A Tyabji Ardesir H D & Co.

1220-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & ors v. Dayabhoy Tapidas, Ragh N & Co., & ors, Ard H D & Co.

NAVIGATING WITHOUT REGULATION LIGHT.

TINDAL FINED RS. 12.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Ramchandra Daji charged Rama Budra, tindal of a sailing vessel with navigating it without the regulation light in the Mazagaon harbour yesterday morning. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 12.

THEFT FROM ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sergeant Heading-ton charged Abdul Rahiman alias Ismail with theft of goods from No. 8 Shed of the Alexandra Docks, valued at Rs. 18-8. The accused stole some signals from a bale which he had ripped open ex s. s. Maliana and which belonged to Governemnt. The accused who had five previous convictions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Excise Inspector Velloze charged Laxman Baloo and other two people with possessing half a grain of cocaine each without a license at Duncan Road. The first and the third accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or in default 10 days' rigorous imprisonment; the second accused who had four previous convictions was given three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONCEALED UNDER THE FLOOR.

FINED £4 EACH.

Mrs. Emma Nightingale and Mrs. Emma Boys, daughter and mother respectively, late of 57, Faraday-road, South Wimbledon, were summoned, at the local petty sessions, in mail week, for assisting in concealing an absentee. The mother, who is 72 years of age, was unable to attend, and a medical certificate to this effect was put in by Mr. G. E. H. Belingham, who defended.

Considerable evidence was submitted by the police to show the endeavours made by them during November to obtain information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Boys' son, who was an absentee from the Army. On each occasion the house was visited she refused give information. On the night of the 28th ult. Police-sergeant Jacklin called, and when he told the defendants that he believed the son was at home the daughter said he was "a liar, an infamous liar." The mother said her son had been in Scotland, and that he no doubt was there as he had not been home for several days From then until the following afternoon the house was closely watched. On the 29th ult. an officer saw both Mrs. Boys and her son peep through the glass of the front door. Police-sergeant Saban obtained a warrant and searched the house, and found the absentee son underneath the floor.

The chairman (Mr. J. F. Schwann) said the magistrates considered the offence a serious one, and they imposed a fine of £4 upon each defendant.—"Daily Telegraph."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

WORK OF THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY IN 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the above society was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening, the Reverend Dr. D. D. Mackichan, President of the Bombay Auxiliary, occupying the chair. The following is an abstract of the report of the Bombay branch of the Bible Society for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916:—

It is with great thankfulness to God that the Society records another year of signal blessing and splendid success. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of this present grievous time of war and a severe visitation of plague in extended areas of this Presidency, our circulation of the Scriptures within the Auxiliary has reached a record total, and surpassing the total for last year, itself a record, by nearly 5,000 copies.

The total circulation amounted to 189,594 copies; of which 3,952 were Bibles, 9,844 Testaments, and 175,798 Portions and these comprised scriptures in 50 different languages.

In addition to these Scriptures distributed within our Auxiliary there have been 15,384 copies supplied to London and to the Bible Society's Agencies in other parts of the world.

The chief channels of our circulation within our Auxiliary have been:—

Sales from the Surat Depot, 27,921 copies.

Sales from the Surat Depot, 97,92 copies.

Colportage sales, 114,609 copies.

Bible-women Sales, 1,283 copies.

Free grants, 2,284 copies.

In the Colportage work this year fourteen stations have been represented and the total sales have been most excellent. 521 bibles, 861 testaments, 113,227 portions have been sold far and wide throughout Western India. This represents an increase of 27,455 copies circulated by this channel over last year. Our thanks are due to the missionaries, who have received our grants-in-aid for this work, for their interest and devotion in encouraging scripture-selling in their districts.

Since the days when George Borrow wrote his famous book "The Bible in Spain" men have recognised that there is romance in colportage which often surpasses in interest the pages of popular fiction. Unfortunately all colporteurs are not gifted, as Borrow was, with the pen of a ready writer and thus while the romance is there, the means for its adequate expression are not present. If then, we allow our imaginations to travel beyond mere figures and see the journeyings and the weariness, the tact and the diplomacy, the adventurous incidents by mountain and jungle and stream, all woven round the selling of portions of the scriptures, we shall more truly appreciate the hidden, yet real facts, which find so meagre expression in tabulated numerals.

Twenty-eight bible-women have been at work during the year and while their sales have not been great, amounting in all to 1,283 copies only, yet the work accomplished is beyond all computation. More and more, as the years pass on, are Christian missionaries realising how strategic is the position of the women in Eastern lands. In the past the purdah system has been largely looked upon as excluding women from the common activities of the community and to so great an extent that their influence has been counted as negligible. Now, however, we are realising that with the women are the hidings of power. From behind the lattice and the veil they sway the thoughts and actions of the men—fathers, brothers, husbands,—more than we sometimes think. For the prosperity of Christ's church in this land, both present and future, therefore, we do well to give of our energy to the labours of the bible-women, as well as in other ways, for the evangelising of the womanhood of India.

Our free grants have included during the year 998 copies given to University students and 1,200 copies sent to wounded soldiers in hospital and soldiers at the front.

The contributions towards our work this year amounted to Rs. 9,790-15-2, which is Rs. 5-3-2 more than last year. This slight rise in contributions gives the impression that only normal gifts have been received from our friends and supporters. This, however, has not been the case. On the contrary, in most cases there has been an increase in contributions given and these have compensated for two large donations received last year, amounting together to Rs. 850, which have not been received this year.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have so generously responded to our appeals for support and we especially appreciate the generosity which has prompted these larger gifts in days when the world was never in greater need of the knowledge and the comfort and the blessing of God's Holy Word.

LAKSHIPUR DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Sessions Judge of Alipore has disposed of the Lakshipur dacoity case in which Bastulla was charged wit' dacoity and murder. In this case the dacoits had a fight with the villagers who arrested the present accused, but one villager Charu Ghosh was killed by the dacoits. The Judge convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. After the sentence was pronounced Divisional Commissioner handsomely rewarded the villagers, who bravely caught the dacoit at the risk of their lives.

POST-WAR REFORMS.

A MESSAGE OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

The "Invester's Review" writes:—

Through the British Committee of the Indian National Congress we have received a copy of a memorandum submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy by 19 citizens of India, all men of distinction, many of them men of welth, and, although of different faiths, all united in their request for an extension of liberty in their own land.

The present state of things makes the Indians feel that, "though theoretically they are equal subjects of the King, they hold a very inferior position in the British Empire." Other Asiatic races also hold the same, if not a worse, view about India and her status in the Empire. The memorialists point out that the Indian soldiers were "eager" to go to the fields of Europe, "not as mercenary troops, but as free citizens of the British Empire which required their services," and her civilian population was animated by one desire, namely, "to stand by England in the hour of her need." That is true, and something for which we have every reason to be grateful, more grateful than proud. Are we going, then, to treat the peoples of India, who are thus loyal, who have thus come to our help, as the Habsburgs have treated for centuries the Croats, Czechs, and Slavs over whom they have unfortunately had unbridled power?

Our fashion of dealing with India has in days past resembled the Habsburgs to a much greater extent than we like to think of. Promises have been made at crises, fair words spoken again and again, and the good words and promises have alike been broken or forgotten, the fair words too often followed by acts of tyranny and repression quite on the Prussian model, though less brutal. Look at the treatment of the Indian Press by our bureaucracy at this very hour. It is perhaps more contemptible in its meanness than shocking in its tyranny, but it is stupid tyranny all the same, and unworthy of a free people.

NO EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS.

What, then do these memorialists demand? Nothing unreasonable or extravagant. They do not wish to oust the European element from the government of India, but ask that in all executive councils, provincial and Imperial, half the number of members should be Indian, and the European element nominated as far as possible from the ranks of men trained and educated in the public life of England, so that India may have a wider outlook and larger experience of the outside world." They point out how successfully eminent natives have filled high office in the Imperial Executive Council, and what excellent administrators trained and cultured Indians have been in many native States. They ask that all legislative councils in India should have a substantial majority of elected representatives. They demand that the total number of members of the Supreme Council should not be less than 150, and of the Provincial Councils less than 100 for the major provinces, and not less than 60 to 75 for the minor provinces. That the Budget should be passed in the shape of Money Bills, fiscal autonomy being conceded to India. That the Imperial Council should have power to legislate on and discuss and pass resolutions relating to all matters of Indian administration, with restrictive faculties of a similar kind for the Provincial Councils in regard to their local affairs, except that military affairs, foreign relations, questions of peace and war, the entering into treaties, other than commercial, should be vested in the Government of India. They also desire that the Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished, and that the Secretary of State here should, as far as possible, hold in relation to the Government of India a position similar to that which the Secretary of State for the Colonies holds in relation to the colonies, and that in any scheme of Imperial federation India should be given, through her chosen representatives, a place similar to that of the self-governing dominions. Further, they mention autonomous government for the provinces, the appointment of a British Governor for the United Provinces, and a "full measure of local self-government." The right to carry arms, they claim, should be the same for Indians as for our Europeans under indentical conditions. Indians should be allowed to enlist as Volunteers and units in a Territorial Army established in India. Commissions ought to be given to Indian youths under conditions similar to those applicable to Europeans.

AN APPEAL FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is there anything so very unreasonable or in the slightest degree suggestive of seditious designs in these demands? There is none, and we hope that concentration upon our own immediate affairs and vexations will not have the usual consequence in making us forget what India has done for us in this war and in the years antecedent to the war, and what we are honourably pledged to give her in return for a loyalty which has been priceless to us at a crisis in our history. When almost denuded of British soldiers, India held fast by her allegiance. That fact alone should embolden the least believing to trust her.

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OF TWO LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Another jute fire broke out yesterday morning in the Bally Jute Mills. It originated in the gunny bag stitching and measuring department. The fire was brought under control in the afternoon. The total loss is estimated a two lakhs of rupees.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!

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WITHOUT AID OF WATER
If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.
Except old white flannels and white Silks.
Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 27th of Rubee-At-Awal, 1335.
Parsi: 15th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 15th of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-22.
Phases of the Moon, Full Moon, Feb. 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Home Rule League: Lecture by Mr. B. G. Horniman on "India's Place in the Empire" at Shree Krishna Lodge, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co., in "Lost—24 hours" at 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 24.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.
Balloting for the Election of a Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co., in "Esmeralda."

THURSDAY, January 25.

First Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Scots' Company, B.V.R., Burns' Concert Town Hall, 9-30.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Esmeralda."

FRIDAY, January 26.

Lady Hardinge War Hospital Dance, in aid of Belgian Fund, at the Town Hall.
Laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga by H. E. the Governor, 5-15 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Charley's Aunt."

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Excelsion Theatre: Bandman Comedy "Grand Triple Bill" at 9-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45. Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: Sir Herbert Free in "Macbeth 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DAMANIA.—Gulabchand Motichand Damania, Solicitor, High Court, died suddenly of heart failure at Ahmedabad on the 21st inst. Deeply mourned by family and friends.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer will play a programme of music this evening commencing at 6.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Bomanji J. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Essence of Civilization" to-morrow at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Chawpatty, (near Wilson College.) Sir Stanley Reed Kt., will preside.

A MYSORE MUSICIAN HONOURED.

At the request of the many Mysoreans in Bombay Mr. Chikka Rama Rao, Sangeetha Vidwan of Mysore, gave a concert on Sunday last in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya premises.

At the request of Mysoreans Prof. Digambar presented to the young musician a gold medal.

TREAT TO ORPHANS.

The Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Empire League writes to thank all those who have subscribed Rs. 600 towards their annual treat to orphan children. He announces that orphans from the Bombay Educational Society School, Byculla, St. Mary's, Indo-British Institution and the Foundling Home will be given their annual treat at the Victoria Gardens on Thursday next at 4 p.m.

LATE SIR KASTURCHAND DAGA

The Marwari Vidyalaya was closed yesterday in memory of the late Dewan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Daga one of its trustees and chief supporters.

Out of resoect to the late lamented Sir Kasturchand Daga the Grain and Seeds Bazar remained closed yesterday.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammeilan a public meeting was convened on Sunday in the hall of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association to mourn the demise of Dewan Bahdur Sir Kasturchand Daga, K.C.I.E., who was one of the most enlightened members of the Marwari Community.

A resolution of sympathy with the bereaved family of Sir Kasturchand was unanimously adopted and the president was authorised to send the same to the bereaved family

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Wednesday, January 24.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Thunder 9-12, Carpentia 9-1, Philanthropist 9-0, Soultline 8-7, Patial Eclipse 8-6, Arthracite 8-2, Vidi 8-1, King's Head 8-0, Somali 7-6, Madrina 7-6, Dorian 7-3, Drill Mistress 7-2.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight)

Tootsie 9-12, Waynflete 9-7, Hoppner 9-4, Fire Finch 9-0, Twa Brigs 8-10, Kenilworth 8-8, Penny Pie 8-8, Anthracite 8-7, Rolling Stock 8-5, Vital 8-3, Kinsale 8-2, Margreen 7-9, Tollendal 7-6, Fine Trout 7-5, Dorian 7-5.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Dress 9-8, Dunskey 9-8, Motor Wrap 9-3, Decorum 9-3, Lucky Thought 8-13, Corridor 8-13, Bellicose 8-12, Royal Song 8-12, Cyanite 8-10, Aubrey 8-10, Impecunious 8-10, Athlete 8-4 Dollet 8-3, Haven of Rest 8-3, Princess Zagha 8-2, Arkangelo 8-1, Minimum 7-8, Richard 7-6, Adelaide II 7-4, Megale 7-4, Wise Thrush 7-4, Matchless 7-1.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Iron Chest 9-7, Makbul 9-4, Black Hussar 8-11, Aurora 8-9, Tajimulook 8-5, Malayeb 8-4, Kaiumers 8-3, Gazal 8-3, Black Ivory 7-12, Shailan 7-6, Eldorado 7-4, Welcome 6-7.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distances about 6 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12, Red Cross 9-7, Hidalgo 9-4, Durban 9-0, Polish 8-13, Kaharaman 8-10, Vellard 8-9, Young Majub 8-6, Defender 8-0, Maasal 7-12, Dhaidan 7-7, Hurchan 7-7, Mat-hat-Baig 7-2, Gazal 7-0, Gafal 6-12.

Forfeits due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Carpentia 9-1, Soultline 8-7, Partial Eclipse 8-6, Vidi 8-1, King's Head 8-0, Madrina 7-6, Dorian 7-3, Drill Mistress 7-2.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Twa Brigs 9-0, Kenilworth 8-12, Penny Pie 8-12, Anthracite 8-11, Rolling Stock 8-9, Kinsale 8-6, Margreen 7-13, Tollendal 7-10, Fine Frout 7-9.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Dress 9-8, Dunskey 9-8, Motor Wrap 9-3, Lucky Thought 8-13, Bellicose 8-12, Royal Song 8-12, Aubrey 8-10, Impecunious 8-10, Arkangelo 8-1, Minimum 7-8, Megale 7-4, Wise Thrush 7-4, Matchless 7-1.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Iron Chest 9-7, Makbul 9-4, Black Hussar 8-11, Aurora 8-9, Tajilmulook 8-5, Kaiumers 8-3, Gazal 8 3, Black Ivory 7-12, Shailan 7-6, Eldorado 7-4, Welcome 6-7.

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Red Cross 9-7, Hidalgo 9-4, Durban 9-0, Polish 8-13, Kaharaman 8-10, Vellard 8-9, Young Majub 8-6, Defender 8-0, Maasal 7-12, Dhaidan 7-7, Hurchan 7-7, Mat-hat-Baig 7-2, Gafal 6-12.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Bill Bailey, Contest, Adil, Fury, Nevada, The Ally, Viking, Macassar, Niger, Badoh, King's Way, Italia, Tit Bits and Legislator.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Rajputana, Starling, Four Aces, Harrington, White Pearl, Silver Bird, Port Arthur, Brave Boy, Key Note, Zenobia, Argonaut, White Day, Natal and Bhookhri.

ENTRIES FOR NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Kiltoi, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e g Kim III, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Silver Thrush, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's ch e h Yellow Jester, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Joyous Gard, 5 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Laveco, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Gravelotte, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Cromdale, 5 years.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, 6 years.
Mr. Hammond's b or br e h Kenilworth, 4 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Bunty, 6 years.
Mr. D. Lindsay's ch e g Tollendal, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Bed-time, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e h Dorian, 5 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. Frank's br e h Rueful, 3 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, aged.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 5 years.

THE CYPRUS PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Hammond's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kaharaman, 14-0, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 5 years.
Messrs. Stewart and Heath's b a h East Court, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 5 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Nawab Naifali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Burg, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazi's b a h Advance, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.
H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Biglig, 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Stewart's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.
Mr. George's g a h Antiquary (late Planet), 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Hammond's ch a h Revivor, 6 years.
Mr. Hammond's ch a h Porridge, aged.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Hasty, 14-0, aged.
The Chief of Mahisal's g a h Active, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Master Key, 5 years.
Mr. J. Bomanjee's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Holme's b a h India, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Downe's b a h Abdul, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Downe's g a h Lightning, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Oriental Baian aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Mint Master, 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Grand Master, 13-2½, aged.
Miss H. F. Petit's g a h Rosy Morn, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Paradise, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Sultan, 5 years.
Mr. Frank's g a g Mount Pleasant, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Frank's g a h Royalist, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Seabound (late Cromdale), 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's g a h Subbiaca, 6 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Nimrod, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Morning Light (late Remmes), 6 years.
Mr. Mubarak's g a h Moo-a-fij, aged.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, aged.
Mr. H. R. Thanawalla's b a h Bhayram, 13-3½, 3 years.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's g a h Shukur, 6 years.
Mr. Diamond's b a h Toledo, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Essa's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3, 3 years.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox, 3 years.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and H. B. Bharucha's g a h Old China, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Amar's ch a h Bikaneer, 4 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Salim, 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. D. S. Mehta's b a h Faleh Khan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 3 years.
Mr. Abdu Raza Khan's g a h Romano, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acetine, 14-0, 5 years. aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h The Ney, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3, 6 years.
Captains Bernard and Hutton's b a h Thorium, 6 years.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and Aspandear Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 13-3½, 4 years.
Nawab Najafali Khan's ch a h Khan Bahadur (late Leader), 4 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. Nasar Abdoola and Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. T. Bateman's g a h Challenger, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Elsinore, 13-3½, 6 years.
THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and F. A. Tarrant's ch e g Royal Song, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Minimum, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 4 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's ch cb h Aubrey, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Dollet, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2, aged.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 3 years.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's bl e m Corridor, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, 5 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Night Flyer, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 4 years.
Messrs. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's b e g Airman, aged.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that Final Entries for Bombay Races, 1917, close to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

There was no great change in the position of either jute mill shares or coal shares at the opening of the market to-day and the tone was fairly steady. On the whole, the market lacked buoyancy but the prices were well maintained. Coal shares were somewhat neglected but Sowardihs and Bokaro Ramgurhs were in request. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Auckland 4-4; Bengal Giridih 18-12 to 19-4; Bhalgora 38-8; Burra Dhemo 13, 13-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 15, 15-4; Bokaro-Jherriah 13-4; Burrakur 39; Damra 2; Matigara 2, 2-2; Samla Kendra 19-12; Sodeeh 4-4; Searsole 1-4, 1-8 p.; Teetulmuri 17-8, 17-12.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 134-8, 135; Belvedere (ord) 430 s.l.; Budge-Budge (ord) 420, 422-8; Clive (ord) 165, 166; Dalhousie (ord) 359, 360; Houghly (ord) 64 to 66; Howrah (ord) 352; Kamarhatty (ord) 427, 424; Kanknarrah (ord) 558, 560; Lawrence (ord) 350; Northbrook (ord) 37-4; Standard (ord) 425.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal, 1620, 1622-8.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-10 to Rs. 74-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-8.

A CASE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu at the Coroner's Court yesterday morning.

It was stated that on Sunday morning some Municipal labourers were engaged in repairing the road at Walkeshwar. There was a hay cart and a roller in front of it in a corner of the road and there was enough room between them for the pedestrians to pass. A motor car from the Chowpatti side round the right hand side of the cart came up and as the driver could not see anything owing to the hay in the cart, the deceased was struck by the left mudguard of the car and knocked down as he was crossing the road. The deceased was picked up and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died owing to the fracture of the base of the skull. The car was going slowly and the horn was blown. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNMENT.

VETERANS DOUBLES.

The following are the draws in the first round:—

FIRST ROUND.

1. A. E. Williams & S. N. Powell, —15 bye.
2. J. E. C. Jukes & L. Barraclough, —5.6 bye.
3. W. Taylor & C. S. Hickman, +3.6 v. R. V. Symons & H. G. Rushton, +3.6.
4. W. H. Cole & J. K. MacDowell, +4.6 v. J. P. Orr & D. B. Binning, +4.6.
5. P. R. Cadell & W. P. Pechey, +2.6 v. Major R. R. Hill & Major J. Loch, —5.6.
6. J. E. Dallas & F. L. Muir, +30.1 v. F. J. Clarke & Rev. R. M. Gray +15.3.
7. Sir F. L. Sprott & J. R. Reynolds, +4.6 bye.
8. W. F. Weir & M. Innes Ker, —2.6 bye.

The First Round is to be played by Jan. 26, the second by Jan. 31, Semi-Final by Feb. 3 and Final by Feb. 6.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"LOST—24 HOURS."

The Bandman Comedy Co. produced Tremayne and Logan Fuller's farcical comedy "Lost—24 Hours" at the Excelsior Theatre last night when a packed house thoroughly enjoyed the performance. Mr Corson Clarke is to be congratulated on the success of the show. Unlike the preceding play, whose boisterous absurdities and incongruities brought forth in hurricane order, were almost outside the range of criticism, "Lost—24 Hours" is a comedy of real merit—as a neatly constructed on a realistic ground of sober and effective humour, as the performance was cleverly and artistically executed by each and every one of the Company, the chief credit being with Mr. Clarke. The merit of the play rests on the quiet and effective way in which the eccentricities of a theological student are brought out with their attendant foolish exposition and the youthful pranks of an intemperate youth, with the inevitable follies, are mixed up with complications which are eventually cleared up by the awakening of a better or truer self in human nature.

The story is spun out of a series of compromising circumstances in which the characters are discovered by one another and it so happens that one "trips" as much as the other under circumstances either accidental or conspired, and all have to reconcile themselves to their lot in the best way they can. The queer theologian-student, in spite of all his ostensible austerity, and dicta about "instability of human nature" falls as much a prey to the ordinary temptation of society as his more robust younger brother, who being "in and through society" before his married life, had been a victim to the wily machinations of a mercy widow."

As David Swift, the theological student, Mr. Clarke was a great success—and left no doubt on the mind of the audience that he is a past master in the art of comedy. His face was a study in itself and the whole house immensely enjoyed his queer antics which were at no time overdone. His idiosyncrasies were made to appear so natural from the life that he had so far apparently led that, in everything that he did, there was no lack of nathos and witticisms and the whole house appreciated the silent humour of his performance. Mr. Carl Lawson, as Dick Swift, the theologian's brother, on whose past youthful follies the theme of the play is hinged, acquitted himself with credit, as did Miss Beryl Barraclough as Milly, Swift's little wife, who looked quite charming in her innocent love for an erstwhile foolish and repenting husband.

The part of Susan, Swift's housemaid, played by Miss Dorothea Temple, was very effective.

HARDSHIPS ON TRANSFERS OF SHARES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As your readers are aware from the columns of your esteemed paper that the Share Brokers' Association have passed a resolution that the settlements of the transfers and payments of shares money be made within a week, but neither the said Association nor the Indian Legislature have provided a safeguard for the vendor or the purchaser for compelling the joint stock companies to make either transfer promptly or in their sweet will reject the same. Instances are not wanting where companies' Agents keep the transfers pending for unnecessarily long time, in some cases for months together and then refuse. By way of illustration I give two personal instances. (1) on 24th October I lodged with Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Lt., the Agents of the Globe Mills Ltd., a transfer of shares and about a month thereafter the Company informed me that the transfer had not been accepted. (2) With the same Managing Agents' firm I lodged five transfers of the shares of the Arab Steamers Ltd., on the 21st December 1916 and on the 4th January 1917 the Company informed me that out of five transfers four had not been accepted. Sir Shapoorji Broacha, the Chairman of the Share Brokers' Association, happens to be a Director of the Globe Mills, and the Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne is the chairman of the above Companies. They might not see as to what complications these matters will make which are of their own creation, but will not incidents like these draw the attention of the legislature and will the legislature take no steps and protect the rights of intending vendors and purchasers in joint stock Companies?—Yours etc.

C. I. PAREKH.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1917.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The First Aid Class conducted by the late Dr. S. R. Bhagwat under the auspices of the Social Service League was examined by Mr. V. N. Rege and the following students have been declared to have passed the examination.—Bhailal K Shah; Narayan V. Nadkarni; J. D. Shrotri; Chaganlal K. Bania; Dayabhai Popatlal; R. E. Puram; C. P. Dhage, H. S. Dhage; U. G. Kale; J. K Mehta; K A. Telang; V. L. Wagle and R P Urankar.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIES.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a lecture was delivered by Mr. S. V. Doraiswami, on Sunday evening at the Servants of India Society, on "India and the Tariff Problem." The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was in the chair.

Before entering into the controversy between free trade and protection as the disirable policy for a country Mr. Doraiswami give a short sketch of the main events that led to the adoption of free trade by the United Kingdom and a policy of protection by all the other countries with the exception of Holland. The essential idea of free trade was cosmopolitanism, whereas the essential idea of protection was nationalism. Free trade was a desirable policy for highly developed industrial countries that did not fear any competition and which depened for their supplies of food-stuffs and raw materials upon foreign countries. Free trade presupposed relative equality of conditions between the competitive countries and so far as equality of conditions did not exist the weaker nations had to protect themselves against the inroads of powerfully equipped rivals. This was the great lesson that the economic history of all progressive countries had to teach. Even staunch advocates of free trade, like John Stuart Mill conceded that an infant industry required protection.

THE COLONIAL SYSTEM.

In the 17th and 18th centuries England, France, Spain and other countries built up their commercial and industrial fabric by means of the colonial system later known as the mercantile system, and now called the protective system. It consisted of several of all of the factors, viz., bounties on the production or export of raw materials in the colonies, limitations of the export of certain specific commodities from the colonies, prohibition of colonial production of manufactured articles, high protective duties on or even prohibition of imports of manufactures from abroad, and the restriction of the carrying trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country to vessels of the latter by means of rigid navigation acts.

When Great Britain had finally attained a virtual monopoly of the chief industries and had established her supremacy on the ocean she relaxed her restrictions. The period of industrial revolution in England was characterised by a policy of the most rigorous protection. Many import duties were quite prohibitory, the export of machinery or even the plan of machinery was absolutely forbidden. After having built up her industries and effected the transition from an agricultural to an industrial state England required a policy of commercial freedom. She had through her shipping access to all the markets of the world, she had a practical monopoly in taxtile manufactures and in the hardware trades. She was in need of foodstuffs and raw materials on the cheapest possible terms and she was not afraid of any competition therefore she adopted a policy of free trade.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF FOR INDIA.

Germany on the other hand after trying a policy of free trade adopted protection in 1878. Germany was then industrially dependent upon Britain for almost all articles of every day use. In the face of competition of English industries Germany could not establish a sound industrial system and therefore she adopted a system of protection. Other European countries, notably France, Italy, Austria and Russia also adopted a policy of protection. The United States after 1860 adopted the high tariff system. Japan also pursued a similar course. The average ad valorem import duty in Russia in 131 per cent., in the United States 73 per cent. in France 34 per cent., in Germany 25 per cent., in Canada 25 to 35 per cent., in New Zealand 20 to 30 per cent., the Japanese duty on imported manufactures runs from 20 to 40 per cent. the Indian tariff was so adjusted that a good many articles were placed on the free list and only a very few articles were taxed and those also very lightly. The protective system that the lecturerer advocated, was the imposition of a 30 per cent. maximum; 20 per cent. preferential; and 10 per cent. duty on imports coupled with a scale of export duties running from 5 to 15 per cent. on raw materials and food-stuffs with regard to many of which India held a monopoly. Such a scale of duties would bring into the treasury not less than 20 millions of pounds per annum. This scale of duties would be exactly similar to the scale in operation in Canada and other Colonies. The same preference on imports from England would be offered. The project of imperial preference was relisable because the United Kingdom and the Colonies were in different stages of economic development and a common policy would not suit them. Moreover the greater part of the export and of import trade of the United Kingdom was with foreign countries. As the object of the recent Paris Conference was to discuss ways and means for taking efficting measures for the prosecution of the war and as no country had committed itself to be bound by the resolutions there arrived at, there was no reason to apprehend any change in the permanent trade policy of any country represented there.

In the discussion that followed the consumer's point of view was urged. But the lecturer replied by remarking that a tariff did not always mean a universal rise in prices. Besides in this world it was never a question of choice between an absolute good and an absolute evil and in the case of Indian Tariff it was a question between two evils and the lesser of the two viz:—imposition of tariff, must be selected.

CHAIRMAN'S SUGGESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah remarked that nobody whether Indian or Anglo-Indian had ever suggested that a tariff would not be beneficial to India. The question was whether it was possible and its solution depended upon the strength of the conflicting interests. Hitherto Lancashare and the Manchester interests had uniformly the upper hand. Even though the Government of India and the Secretary of State were with them they were helpless before powerful anti-Indian interests in the House of Commons. The party in power always cared more for maintaining their position in Parliament than for protecting the interests of India. Their business should, therefore, be to organise their efforts, so as to defeat their opponents.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL, DADAR.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the 'King George English School, Dadar, was held on Sunday last at Dadar, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., presiding. There was a large attendance and amongst those present were Mr. J. N. Fraser, Principal, Mr. D. H. Wacha Vice-Principal, respectively, of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, Rao Bahadur, V. S. Deshmukh, retired Headmaster, Nasik High School Messrs. S. K. Bole, J. P., H. L. Kowli, K. V. Kore, Drs. R. K. Dhuru and Rodrigues.

After the report was read out, the Chairman announced that Mr. Fraser who had come there to take part in the proceedings had kindly consented to say a few words of encouragement to the teachers of the school and that he would threfore call upon him to do so

Mr. Fraser, said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, boys and teachers of the School.—As the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas had just said my words will be few. This is not the first time that I have visited this school, and I should like to say that this second visit of mine fully confirms very favourably the impressions that I received from this institution at first. It is a great pleasure to one like myself who is always pushing teachers in schools, to pay visits to the institutions in which they are doing the work of teachers so energetically. Even this little entertainment that we have had this evening, has not been got off without considerable trouble. Any body who has an experience of organizing such entertainments knows how much trouble is required to be taken in instructing the boys to play their parts and act accordingly. I hope that you may some day perhaps have a better building and better surroundings also. But after all these are not the important things. What is the most important thing in an Institution is the spirt of those who preside over it; and I do not think the Institution would be better off than it has been at present in this respect I shall always remember this occasion which has given me a great pleasures and I wish success for ever to this institution.

After this prizes were distributed to nearly 125 pupils, the Chairman in the course of his address said:—

The report read by Mr. Khopkar shows that very good progress has been made during the last year. During these five years the number of students has increased from 40 to 400. This shows what a great need there is for an institution of this kind in this locality. It has been pointed out that the promoters have seized the psychological moment of their Majesties' arrival in India in starting the Institution. As Mr. Fraser has told you just now we all hope that the promoters will be able to get sufficient money to have a school of their own; but I agree with Mr. Fraser when he says that it is the internal spirit of the teachers that is chiefly required. I think at present Government will not be in a position to give any Grant-in-Aid and owing to the War all the items of the Budget have been cut down and grants that have been utilised last year have been kept so till the war is over; and I am quite sure that when normal times would come the Educational Department will come to the assistance of the promoters and give them a fairly large grant-in-aid to have a decent building. But to enable all the promoters to get much help it is the duty of the people here, not only of Dadar, but of the people of Bombay who, wish to see education spread out in these parts, to come to the assistance of the promoters and start a good fund. If they put up a fairly large sum, that sum with the assistance of the Government Grant-in-Aid will enable the promoters of the school to have a decent building with large ventilated rooms and will have later on its own boarding house and a better equipped laboratory and a Library. From the report it seems that the authorities of the school have not paid attention only to the subject of teaching the boys, but they seem to have paid attention to what is now considered perhaps an equally important subject—namely the subject of Drawing. I understand that last year the authorities sent up 5 students and were able to get 4 through, and that two of them were ladies I am informed that there are no special classes for ladies and these young ladies specially attended the Drawing classes, which shows the popularity of the institution. The promoters appear also to have kept in view the fact that the power of observation of the students requires to be developed. Those boys who had gone to Borivli would remember the trip very well. There they must have seen what ancient India was capable of doing. It will put before them the ideal as to how they should work for the good of their country. These boys who had gone to Vehar would have seen there what modern engineers could do when they saw the big dam constructed there for the storage of water and other things, and by this trip, the Municipal administration would be more familiar to them.

After Mr. H. L. Kowli had proposed a hearty vote of thanks, it was announced that the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas had been kind enough to give four prizes of Rs. 10 to the boys who had done well in the dialogues—(1) the Juggler, (2) Ashvathama, (3) Gold and (4) the Telangi Brahmin.

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WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS ON

'INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE".

The Hon. Mr. JINNAH will preside.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 23, 1917.

THE VICEROY AND EDUCATION.

The Viceroy's speech in opening yesterday the Conference of the Directors of Public Instruction at Delhi, fulfils in several respects the anticipations contained in our yesterday's article. It was a long, serious and not unsympathetic pronouncement. At the same time it might at some points have been clearer and more emphatic. His Excellency rightly emphasized, in the first place, the publicity of the proceedings of the Conference. That, as we suggested yesterday, was a sound and judicious departure, and should go some way towards neutralising the purely official character of the Conference. "Education," said Lord Chelmsford, "is not a subject to be wrapped up in mystery and discussed behind closed doors. . . . Above all, we must remove the idea that we have any ulterior motives behind our educational policy." That was a note which the Viceroy also struck in his Convocation address to the Calcutta University, and in endorsing the principle of his proposition it is only necessary to add that, in view of the past record of the Government in dealing with the education question, and the adherence of some of his Excellency's predecessors to a contrary practice, the emphasis he has thought fit to lay on it was not uncalled for and should, in fact, be welcomed by Indian public opinion. Lord Chelmsford's remark that, "we wish to awaken intelligent interest and active co-operation on the part of the general public, and we can only do this by taking them completely into our confidence,"—is of course liable to the unfortunate retort that it is a curious way of carrying out this laudable resolve to make this Conference, which is entrusted with the task of making important and considerable decisions in regard both to educational policy and method, an exclusively official conclave. But this is a criticism which, as we observed in our issue of yesterday, no one is desirous of pressing to undue lengths at the present moment. Lord Chelmsford's own explanation of the anomaly was less convincing than it might have been. "If it was a question," said his Excellency,

"of revising radically the policy already laid down we should undoubtedly have invited the help of some of the many non-officials who interest themselves in education. But for the present we are in the main confronted by problems in which expert official assistance is primarily required Owing to the war it is now necessary for us to select what we can afford to adhere to and to decide what we can with least disadvantage postpone. This is largely a matter in which expert advice is necessary, the advice of men who administer funds, and who are accustomed from day to day to select between the good and the better."

There is no question, he added, of springing any new and startling educational policy upon an unsuspecting public,—inasmuch as "the general lines of our educational activities were laid down (in the Resolution of 21st February, 1913) after the public had been taken into our confidence at three Conferences attended by many non-officials." His Excellency further defined the immediate task to be rather "to examine and make sure of our foundations." None the less the Conference of the Directors will be called upon, in fact, to do more than that; directly and indirectly. It will come to practical decisions regarding such outstanding questions as Primary education, the question of language, Technical education and Female education,—decisions not perhaps radically new, but sufficiently far-reaching, and deriving an additional importance from the fact that they will, presumably, be immediately operative, independently of any public consideration or endorsement. Indian public opinion, however, we feel sure, will be willing patiently to await the result of the deliberations of the Conference. This will be mainly due to the faith which Lord Chelmsford has aroused in the *bona fides* of his Government in regard to its educational policy. We trust that by its findings the Conference will vindicate the principle on which the Viceroy has pointedly and repeatedly laid stress, viz., that education questions shall be dealt with on educational lines with a single eye to educational efficiency.

THE LATE MR. SHARP.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Sharp deprives the Bombay Presidency in general of an official who was personally highly esteemed and popular and the educational world in particular of what it had come to regard as an institution. The late Mr. Sharp first came to this country in 1891 as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at the Elphinstone College. His career as a professor was an uneventful one until in 1904 the reputation which he had quietly built up as a teacher, and as one endorsed with a keen intellect, great power of observation, and a capacity for clear expression, led to his being deputed to study the educational system of Japan.

Mr. Sharp's opportunity of displaying his administrative talent, however, came when in 1906 he was appointed Principal of the Elphinstone College and though his tenure of this post was a very brief one, he won for himself a name as a principal which few principals at this or any other college, have won or are likely to win and which all might envy—alike by the sympathetic and sustained interest which he evinced in the students and the masterly manner in which he conducted the affairs of the College and, not least, by the rare combination of insight into the needs of the students, his solicitude to make their college life interesting as well as useful and a studious respect for their independence. In fact the secret of Mr. Sharp's success as a principal was that he emphatically gave no countenance to the latter-day tendency to treat college students, not as young men passionately desirous of being self-reliant and self-respecting, but as children always to be kept in the leading strings of those who are mere disciplinarians. In his office as Principal Mr. Sharp found his exact *metier* and it would have been an unqualified blessing to the College and the Presidency, if he had remained a principal to his death.

His unqualified success at the Elphinstone College raised great hopes when he was called to occupy the post of the Director of Public Instruction on the retirement of Dr. Selby. But these hopes were doomed to be shattered. An evil chance had it that his early tenure of office should have synchronised with the Governorship of Lord Sydenham, who had just then initiated his reactionary educational policy and it was not to be expected that the latter being what he was would have brooked anything but uncomplaining submission on the part of the Director in helping him to carry out his ominous campaign against the University. In this hour of death, it is unnecessary to recall those days of stress and storm when in his official capacity. Mr. Sharp had to be the spokesman and the agent of Lord Sydenham, nor is it necessary to apportion his exact share of responsibility for the initiation and carrying out of a pernicious policy. It is enough to bear in mind that there is reason to believe that, as regards much that he said and did, Mr. Sharp was more an unwilling agent than a willing and convinced abettor. But if Mr. Sharp's share in helping Lord Sydenham can be explained, it is not easy to understand why his subsequent achievements and attitude should have been so disappointing as they have been,—unless, it is again to be presumed that the policy which he had to carry out was imposed upon him by the Government of Bombay. Apart from all this, however, there will be a genuine sense of regret at the passing away of one who, besides being esteemed by all, was deeply interested in the students and had won a deserved popularity with them. A touching testimony to this was given when, as the Poona telegram says, all colleges and schools were represented at his funeral not merely through their principals and heads, but also by their Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian students. Mr. Sharp will especially be missed by his colleagues in the Council Hall where his humour, though sometimes apt to be trying and cynical, seldom failed to enliven the proceedings of what generally is a very dull body.

THE MADRAS CORPORATION,

It has been one of the anomalies of municipal administration in this country that while the Bombay Corporation should have long been freed from the leading strings of officialdom, the muncipalities of the sister cities of Calcutta and Madras still continue to all intents and purposes, to an effective extent under official control. None of these cities has produced a Pherozeshah Mehta. For, it to-day the Bombay Municipal Corporation occupies the proud position as a model municipality in India, it is principally due to the numerous constitutional struggles which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta waged on its behalf, the vigilant jealousy with which he nourished its constitution and the passionate devotion with which he, from day to-day for over forty years guided, inspired and controlled its administration,—always in the interests of the City. No wonder that the constitution of the Bombay Corporation has for many years past continued to evoke envious admiration and that the Royal Commission on Decentralization, recognizing the great stringency of the control of the Local Government over the Madras and Calcutta Corporations, should have recommended that all Presidency Corporations should have as full powers as that of Bombay and that, as a natural consequence, they should have expressed preference for the Bombay system of a nominated official commissioner with an elected chairman to that of a nominated official chairman as in Calcutta and Madras.

For some time past the respective Local Governments have had in contemplation, legislative proposals to give effect to the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission. Last week the Government of Madras published the text of the Madras City Municipal Bill which embodies the result of this cogitation. An examination of this Bill is instructive as indicating at once the extent to which the Government of Madras are ready to exercise the discretion vested in them by the Government of India to extend the bounds of local self-government so far as the City of Madras is concerned and the directions in which the reform conceded falls short of the existing constitution of the Bombay Corporation. The proposed measure has, on the whole, been received by the public opinion of the Southern Presidency as a liberal one. Under the present Act, the Local Government have power to remodel the annual budget; all taxation requires their approval; they make the superior appointments and the cadre of inferior appointments is subject to their control. The Bill gives the municipality full control over taxation and the budget, subject however, to the statutory limitations, and full powers in regard to the staff, subject, again, to the right of the Local Government to exercise a veto in the case of certain high officers. Further it transfers many powers from the Local Government to the Corporation and from the Corporation or Standing Committee to the Standing Committee or the Commissioner respectively. It also increases the borrowing powers of the Corporation and authorizes it to raise certain new taxes.

It is, however, in regard to the constitution of the Corporation that the chief interest of the proposed measure consists. As things are at present, the large powers vested in the nominated official President as a presiding and executive officer combined with the meagre representation given to the ratepayer forbid any real exercise of popular control over the administration of the City. As the "Hindu" says,

The unedifying spectacle of the will of the Ward-Commissioners being unceremoniously set aside by a combination of nominated and institutional Commissioners, with the casting vote of the President, such as has occurred in the past, should become impossible.

Whether under the constitution proposed this negative object will be secured remains to be seen. At present, out of 37 members (or Commissioners as they are called in Madras) in the Corporation, nine are appointed by the Local Government 20 are elected by the rate-payers, and eight by the European Chamber of Commerce (3), the Trades Association (3) and the Port Trust (2). The Bill proposes to raise the number of elected members from 28 to 34 while it maintains the number of nominated members at nine and gives two representatives to the South Indian Chamber of Commerce.

The first thing that strikes one is the invidious distinction made in the treatment accorded to the representatives of trade interests. While the Indian Chamber is to send only two representatives, the European Chamber of Commerce is privileged to sent three and so also the Trades Association, a body which in Bombay has no representation. But apart from this, it is difficult to see, as the "Hindu" points out,

why the Local Government, who still retain large powers of inspection, calling for records, taking action where duties are neglected and vetoing by-laws, should still desire to possess the power of nominating as many as nine members.

Notes of the Day.

The Imperial Conference.

As we are going to press we receive the news that the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir James Meston have been selected to represent India in connection with the Imperial War Conference. As we have said on a previous occasion no better representative of the Indian States could have been chosen than the Maharaja of Bikanir, an able and enlightened prince who has been in the forefront of those who have rendered singal service in the war, both in person and by the contribution of his resources. And more than that the Maharaja can be trusted not only to serve the interests of the Indian States but to represent the general Indian point of view. As regards Sir S. P. Sinha, we should have preferred an Indian representative quite outside the official world but, apart from that consideration, the appointment is unexceptionable.

India's Desire.

Sir S. P. Sinha until recently was for more than five years unconnected with official life and he has filled during that period the presidential chair of the Indian National Congress. In that capacity, although his somewhat cautious pronouncement on the question of self-government did not meet with universal approval, his strong and emphatic utterances on the questions which India desires to have pressed on the Imperial Conference did; and he may be trusted to press upon the Secretary of State and the Conference itself,—if he is to have a seat in it,—the strong feeling that exists in this country in regard to the restrictions that are still imposed on Indians in the matter of Commissions in the Army, volunteering and cognate questions, as well as to convey the earnest desire of India to render every assistance in her power if she is accorded the same opportunites of doing so as other parts of the Empire enjoy. As for Sir James Meston we are greatly surprised at the appointment at a time when Sir James Meston ought to be under the censure of the Government of India.

"Retired Hurt."

The "Madras Mail" has retired from the contest in the matter of Mr. Lionel Curtis. It remarks that having read another of Mrs. Caudle's "Curtis" lectures,—what wit!,—and "an elaborate reply" to its own article in "The Bombay Chronicle" it does not propose to say anything more on the subject. We hope not, though the hope is a frail one. Sometime ago it announced its intention never to mention Mrs. Besant again in its columns, but it has since fulminated against her frequently and excitedly. It goes on to say that if people are determined to misrepresent Mr. Curtis, it is useless to try and stop them. It is curious that Mr. Curtis himself is so silent regarding the misrepresentations which his friends in the press attribute to his critics. We challenge any one to show that we have misrepresented Mr. Curtis. On the other hand the "Madras Mail" bases its defence of him on a garbled representation of the book which he wrote *before* he came to India, and asks its readers to base their views of him on that alone, entirely ignoring the letter which he wrote *after* he came to India and conferred with Meston, Marris and Chirol. Such a controversialist is much better out of the controversy and we congratulate the "Madras Mail" on its retirement.

The O'Donnell of O'Donnell.

The death of Mr. F. A. O'Donnell does not appear to have been noticed in the Indian Press, chiefly perhaps because of his comparative retirement from public life in recent years. He had been, however, a forceful personality in the Parliament of Parnell's days, and remained to the last a picturesque figure in political circles in London. It is not as well known as it should be that Mr. O'Donnell was a staunch friend of India, and an uncompromising defender of her liberties. Some of his last appearances were at meetings, in Caxton Hall and elsewhere, in support of formal protest against acts of official high-handedness. He held, too, strong views on British policy in Egypt and the Near East. As an orator he belonged to the classical tradition, and was perhaps the most distinguished and effective exponent that remained of the "grand style." He should long be remembered for his charm, integrity and courage.

Scathing Strictures on a Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Walsh of Allahabad lets no suitable opportunity pass without expressing his determination to maintain the purity of judicial administration. In a recent appeal he made strong observations on the trial of the case by a first-class magistrate of Allahabad in which the latter passed what were characterized by his Lordship as "savage" sentences. "The savage sentences," wrote the learned judge in his judgment,

"are the combined result of erroneous views of the law, unjustifiable and sometimes perverse findings on facts and misconduct in precedure."

In quashing the convictions Justice Walsh said:

"It would be some consolation to feel that the lamentable miscarriage of justice was merely the result of a series of judicial blunders. But it is impossible to take this view. I am satisfied that the defendants (applicants) not only never had a chance but were never intended to have a chance and that they have been the victims, for some reason unknown to me, of deliberate and vindictive injustice of such a kind as to constitute a public danger in any tribunal charged with dealing with the liberties and characters of humble persons."

It is seldom that a judge feels called upon to pass strictures of so grave a character on a subordinate court and it is to be hoped that the Government of the United Provinces will take steps to see that the liberties and characters of humble persons will not be entrusted to this magistrate again.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency presided at the annual meeting of the League of Mercy at the Sanitary Institute yesterday evening.

Commodore Drury St. A. Wake, C.B., R.N., lunched at Government House yesterday.

Their Excellencies dined with the Hon. Mr. G. S. and Mrs. Curtis yesterday.

The ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. N. G. Hunt, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company.

C. P. AND BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

The Chief Commissioner has agreed to receive on Friday next a deputation on behalf of the last Provincial Conference which met at Amraoti in November. The deputation will consist of Dr. H. S. Gour, President of the Conference, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Sir B. K. Bose, the Hon. Mr. Joshi and others.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

VICEROY ON SCOPE OF WORK.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

EXTENSION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATIO

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Conference of Directors of Public Instruction was held to-day. Messrs Stone, Godley, Jennings, Covernton, De La Fosse, Cunningham, Mayhew, Hornell and Richey, Directors of Public Instructions, besides Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Edward Maclagan, Messrs. Sharp and Anderson, of the Government of India, were present.

His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the Conference said:—

Gentlemen, I do not propose to do more than offer you a few words of welcome on the occasion of your meeting together and briefly touch on the various matters which are going to engage your attention. I should like in the first place to emphasise the publicity of your proceedings. Education is not a subject to be wrapped up in mystery and discussed behind closed doors. We wish to awaken intelligent interest and active co-operation on the part of the general public, and we can only do this by taking them completely into our confidence. Above all, we must remove the idea that we have any ulterior motives behind our educational policy. In my speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, I laid stress on education questions being dealt with on educational lines with a single eye to educational efficiency. I hope this open Conference will show that this is the case and that no political consideration finds a place in your discussion of purely educational problems. There is a further circumstances to be borne in mind in this connection. It is all important to enlist the interest and sympathy of the general public in the matter of education. Those of you who have had experience of English conditions will remember the widespread indifference of the general public to educational questions. The lessons of this war may to some extent correct this attitude, but we want equally in India to bring home to people generally the paramount importance of education in their lives, and I think nothing is better calculated to quicken the public interest than open Conferences from time to time which will show the importance which the Government of India attach to education.

MAKING SURE OF FOUNDATIONS.

It may be said that this Conference partakes of a purely official character. I would point out, however, that in the resolution of 21st February, 1913, the general lines of our educational activities were laid down after the public had been taken into our confidence at three Conferences attended by many non-officials. If it was a question of revising radically the policy already laid down we should undoubtedly have invited the help of some of the many non-officials who interest themselves in education. But for the present we are in the main confronted by problems in which expert official assistance is primarily required. Owing to the war it is now necessary for us to select what we can afford to adhere to and to decide what we can with least disadvantage postpone. This is largely a matter in which expert advice is necessary, the advice of men who administer funds, and who are accustomed from day to day to select between the good and the better. There is then no question of springing any new and startling educational policy upon an unsuspecting public. Indeed our task in India at the present moment seems to be rather to examine and make sure of our foundations.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

We are all in agreement that primary education should be further extended. I take that as common ground. But the schools depend for their efficiency on the quality of their teachers and inefficient schools represent so much good money thrown away. I would press upon you then, in the first place, concentration on the teaching problem. We want, as I said lately in Calcutta, to raise the status of the teaching profession, to make it a calling with prizes which will induce men to enter it as a life profession. For this we must raise the pay of the teachers. Much has no doubt been done in recent years to raise the pay of teachers, but I would ask you to consider whether the pay given now and more especially the minimum pay is adequate. As one who had the task of tackling this particular problem in London some thirteen years ago I know the difficulties of the question and the need there is for careful preliminary investigation. Having got your teacher your next task will be to train him and it is impossible, I think, to over-estimate the value of training at the present moment. Out of 267,000 teachers in India you have only 80,000 who have undergone a course of training. Even

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER, SIR J. MESTON AND SIR S. P. SINHA TO ASSIST MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

SIR S. P. SINHA SELECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 22.

As already announced the Secretary of State for India when representing India at the special sitting of the War Cabinet will have the assistance of two gentlemen specially selected for the purpose.

In accordance with this decision the Secretary of State has with the advice of the Governor-General in Council, selected Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha.

In accordance with a further decision of His Majesty's Government the Secretary of State for India will also have the assistance of one of the Ruling Chiefs of India. With the advice of the Governor-General in Council, he has invited His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to accompany him, and His Highness has accepted the offer.

AUSTRIAN INTRIGUES FOR PEACE.

NEW EFFORT IN MADRID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

It is reported from Berne that there has been a most violent demonstration against Count Tisza in the Hungarian Chamber, a deputy declaring that the shooting of Count Tistia is the only road to peace. Prince Khevenhueller has arrived and is nominally co-operating with Prince Buelow. Possibly however he is watching him, as Prince Buelow has not abandoned the policy of a separate peace with Italy.

A correspondent of the "Daily Express" at the Hague says that Austria is intriguing in Madrid for a new peace effort, hinting at extensive concessions to Italy and Russia if peace is made before Easter, and indicating that Austria is not prepared to stake her existence on her alliance with Germany.

MR. BALFOUR'S NOTE.

GERMANS INFURIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Mr. Balfour's Note has infuriated the Germans. The "Koelnische Zeitung" says:—The reply to British arrogance, distortions and menaces must be the sword and the torpedo.

FLEEING TRIPOLITAN REBELS

CAUGHT UP AND AGAIN DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

An Italian communiqué says:—We caught up the fleeing Tripolitan rebels, whom as mentioned in the communiqué published on 19th instant we were pursuing, and again defeated them after a fierce three hour's battle in a sandstorm. It is reckoned that the rebel losses in two days amounted to 820 killed and 1,360 wounded.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 23.

The Government has submitted the final offer of thirty shillings a ton deadweight to Greek shipowners for vessels detaines in British and Allies ports., totalling approximately 700,000 tons. Otherwise the Government will requisition the ships. The Government offers to insure boats for from thirty to forty sterling a ton.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 23.

Entente has notified General Staff that fortnight will be allowed from January 20th for removal of Greek guns to Peloponnesus.

SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

RIGHT BANK OF TIGRIS CLEARED.

OPERATION ON EXTENDED FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 22.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says we have driven the enemy out of the area north-east of Kut-el-Amra and now hold the trench system on a front of 2,500 yards to a depth of eleven hundred yards. We have cleared the enemy from the right bank of the Tigris from Kut-el-Amara down the stream and have further progressed against the trenches on the right bank south-west of Kut-el-Amara.

THE RAIDER IN THE ATLANTIC.

CAPTAIN OF RADNORSHIRE INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 22.

The captain of the Radnorshire, in an interview, stated he was chased by two commerce raiders after leaving Pernambuco on January 7th. He was quickly overhauld and twenty-six Germans came on board and took charge. He saw three vessels sunk.

The Germans took cinematograph pictures of vessels as they went down.

THE PRINS HENDRIK.

TAKEN TO ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 22.

The "Handelsblad" says the Mail steamer Prins Hendrik has been taken to Zeebrugge.

THE YARROWDALE AT ST VINCENT.

PREVIOUS REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 22

With reference to the Berlin telegram claiming that the steamer Yarrowdale had been brought to Swinemunde, a telegram from New York now says that the Yarrowdale, with the victims of the raider on board, has arrived at St. Vincent.

THE SPANISH SUBMARINE.

DENIAL OF ITS BEING IN DANISH WATERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 22.

The Minister of Marine denies that the Spanish submarine Isaac Pretl is in Danish waters and states that it is still in an American shipyard whence it will proceed direct to Spain.

FLUSHING, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 23.

The Dutch mail steamer Prins Hendrik has arrived here having been released from Zeebrugge.

WAR ON SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 23.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British, Naisea Court; Spanish, Parahyba; Norwegian, Esperanca, Asp and Marietta-di-Giorgio. The British schooner Lilian H. has also been sunk.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

MR. HUGHES TO FORM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MELBOURNE, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 22.

Mr. Hughes has accepted the proposals for the formation of a national Government.

THE TSAR'S RESCRIPT

PROVISIONING OF ARMIES AND CIVILIANS.

NEED OF NATION'S SUPPORT OF MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 22.

The Tsar, in a rescript, urges Prince Golitzin, the Premier, to devote his attention to provisioning the armies and civilians and the improvement of rail and water transport. He hopes the Council of the Empire and the Duma will support the Ministers who will find the support of Zemstvos invaluable.

The Tsar declares that it is the duty of all servants of the State to show goodwill towards legislature.

ENEMY OFFENSIVEIN WESTERN MOLDAVIA.

DEFINITELY CHECKED BY RUSSISAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 22.

A telegram from Jassy, dated 19th inst. says the latest communiqués show that the enemy offensive in Western Moldavia is definitely checked. The Russians have achieved marked successes at different points.

MUNITION FACTORY EXPLOSION.

VIVID DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Jan. 22.

The explosion in London was heard at King's Lynn, 96 miles distant. An eyewitness stated that it occurred half-an-hour after the fire started and was followed by a flame a thousand times more intense than anything ever seen. Almost immediately the air was filled with debris, billions of sparks and a sickly smelling gas like yellow fog. The crash of collapsing buildings and falling materials continued for at least eight minutes.

The death-roll in the factory, where the eye-witness stated that it occurred half-an-as, it is understood, only a small staff was employed, but the destruction of crowded small houses in the vicinity was terrific. It is stated that three streets of cottages were practically wiped out. The task of extricating the injured from the debris was very difficult. Police, special constables and volunteers were placed at all the approaches.

The cause of the explosion will probably remain a mystery but it is noteworthy that there have been many prosecutions recently of munition workers found with matches in their possession.

A SURPRISIN FEATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. Jan. 23.

A surprising feature of the explosion, which it is confirmed, occurred several minutes after the fire, was the freakishness of the concussion. It rattled windows fourteen miles away yet little frail houses a few hundred yards from the factory had not even a pane cracked.

A huge piece of metal hurtling through the air struck the ground near the gasometer with such force that it threw the structure out of perpendicular. The gas escaped caught fire and shot blazing into the air. A hole 100 yards across and 80 deep marks the spot where the explosives store existed.

Opinion is now unofficially expressed that a hundred persons have died and that 400 were injured but perhaps more striking is the number who escaped than those who were killed.

The most remarkable escape was that of firemen who were gallantly endeavouring to extinguish the fire when the explosion occurred. Five were found alive in the ruins of an engine.

The chief chemist was Dr. Angel, one of the most distinguished of younger scientists. He took first-class in science at Oxford and subsequently was tutor at Brasenose. He offered his services to Government at the outbreak of the war.

Mrs. Angel superintendent the female staff of the factory. She was absent at the time of the disaster.

WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY TROOPS CAUGHT NORTH OF SOMME.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIGHT ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 22.

A French communiqué says north of the Somme, in the region of Mont. St. Quentin, our artillery caught the marching enemy troops.

On the right of the Meuse, in the Vacherauville, Chambrettes and Caurieres Wood sectors there was great reciprocal artillery work. We carried out a successful coup de main towards Senones

FRENCH SUCCESS IN LASSIGNY.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 a.m. Jan. 22.

A French communiqué says a German attack in the direction of Canny-sur-Metz in th region of Lassigny was easily repulsed. We took prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

NEW POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 22.

A British communiqué says we successfully raided trenches in forenoon south-east of Loos and bombed and destroyed dugouts full of Germans inflicting many casualties.

We enered German lines last night north of Neuve Chapelle. The Enemy's artillery was active at Beaucourt, Serre and Ypres. We effectively bombarded the St. Pierre Vaast, Commecourt, Arras and Armentieres regions.

LAHORE, Jan. 22

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's Paris correspondent state that the military authorities at Hazebrouck have prohibited the sale of alcohol in the area occupied by the British.

ITALIAN CAPTURE IN ALBANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan 22

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

An Italian official statement says that the cavalry in Albania have occupied Shalezi Arza north-east of Grmeni.

ITALIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 22.

The issue is authorised of a five per cent. loan at ninety. Payments will be accepted in foreign gold or government securities.

LABOUR'S DETERMINATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. Jan. 23.

Speaking at Rotherham Mr. Hodge asserted unhesitatingly that an overwhelming majority of Trade Unionists were of opinion that a premature and inconclusive peace would be a greater disaster than the war itself. We must fight to a finish however great the sacrifice. We would have no more German steel while there was a single furnace in Britain idle.

WAR LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. Jan. 23.

The shipowners Holt for the Ocean and China Mutual Steamship Companies have applied for two millions of the War Loan.

BOMBAY FINANCE.

MR. MONIE'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF ROADS.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when the Hon. Mr. C V. Mehta presided. The Budget estimates were again discussed, and the question of the improvement of roads was discussed at great length. Sir Bhalchandra withdrew his motion for an additional grant for roads, on being assured by the Commissioner that the roads would be repaired as soon as as possible.

Mr. J. B. Petit said larger sums ought to have been provided for road repairs. The Corporation was entitled to ask the Commissioner why he was unable to spend the grant given last year, and why he was not able to ask for larger grants for road repairs for the year under review. The roads required greater attention. The two factors which retarded the progress were stated to be lack of labour and lack of metal. These difficulties would continue as long as the war continued, but were the people to have had roads on that account? The Commissioner ought not only to have been able to spend the last year's grant, but he should have asked for more.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: These are unusual times.

Mr. Petit said whether they had unusual times or not they must have good roads. That was the usual kind of argument in these days. He said the water rates should not be disturbed.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he associated himself with Dr. Dadachanji and other speakers that the water tax should not have been reduced as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, as it benefitted neither the landlords nor the mill-owners.

Dr. M. C. Javle also spoke on the budget.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner in replying to the debate said the Hon. Mr. Wacha had observed that the Municipal expenditure had been increasing more rapidly than the income, and had quoted figures. The best way of considering the matter he thought was to compare the budget proposals for next year with the average of the last three years for which final figures were now available. He proposed to exclude the income on water when making this comparison. Excluding the water they had got these results. As compared with the last three years' average of Rs.1,07,25,000, the budget income was Rs. 1,13,35,000, or Rs. 6.10.000 more. The proposed expenditure was Rs. 115,32,000 as against the average of Rs. 1,01,41,000 or Rs. 13,91,000 more. This of course gave point to Mr. Wacha's first criticism. But it should be remembered that in the three years referred to they were not spending their income. They had surpluses in those three years averaging more than 5½ lakhs. That was to say they collected from the tax-payer on the average over 5½ lakhs more than they returned to him in services. If they had given the tax payer full value for his money in those years the difference between next year's expenditure and what would have been spent in those three years would have been comparatively small. However, let them take it as it was. The actual increase was Rs. 13,91,000 or nearly Rs. 14,00,000. Let them see how it was distributed. First of all, debt claimed Rs. 4,65,000 apart from the water debt, the charges on which were charged to the water account. This sum of Rs. 4,65,000 meant new works or properties paid for in instalments. He did not think this item needed to be dismissed. Then there was an increase in the contribution to the Improvement Trust of Rs. 1,15,000. Eliminating there two items they were left with an increased expenditure on establishment and works paid out of revenues of Rs. 8,11,000.

ITEMS OF INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Now, let them see where that money went. Education took nearly a quarter of that amount. They had budgetted Rs. 1,82,000 more for education next year. Few, he thought, would suggest, that this increase was unjustified. Then, the Health Department (including markets, etc.) took Rs. 2,09,000 more. Now, by far the greater part of this particular increase was due not to superior or even to subordinate staff, but to labour in the conservancy branch, to the increased number of bullocks used and increased cast of feeding. This was not an attractive form of expenditure, but the necessity of continually unproving the work was too obvious to need discussion. The reorganization of the Health Department was now before a committee to which he had submitted proposals which would he hoped lead to increased efficiency without extra cost. Leter on, when they were in a position to obtain more motors it would be possible to overhaul and, he believed, improve, the conservancy branch of the Health Department very considerably. Drainage accounted for a small increase of Rs. 39,000. They had now seen that of Rs. 8,11,000 increased expenditure apart from their debt and the Trust contribution, education accounted for Rs. 1,82,000, and the Health Department in the widest sense and drainage for Rs. 2,48,000 between them. That came to Rs. 4,30,000, leaving Rs. 3,71,000 still to be explained. Of this, streets and buildings accounted for Rs. 1,68,000. This was a big head and includ-

(Continued on page 8.)

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

if the percentage were higher, I would still urge the paramount importance of training. The quality of the teacher is the Alpha and Omega of educational efficiency. One last word on this topic. You have secured your teacher and you have trained him. It remains for you to keep him. There can be, I think, no better way of building up a permanent service than by the establishment of a provident or pension fund scheme whose benefits are sacrificed by premature retirement. I hope that the scheme which was evolved some three years ago, and which is still under consideration may meet the end which we have in view.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

I turn now to the second main subject of your discussion, technical training. Naturally at the present moment when the Government of India are hoping for a lead from the Industrial Commission in the direction of industrial development, technical training looms large in the educational sphere. There are two things I would wish to say with regard to this question. First consider "technical" in its widest and not its narrowest sense. By this I mean, do not overlook the claims of agricultural and commercial education. There are some who say we have nothing to teach the men on the land in this country. I cannot claim to talk with authority on such a question, but having seen something of the work of scientific agriculture in other parts of the world, I take leave to doubt such a statement. The great advance made by scientific agriculture during the last half century justifies us in pressing forward with a policy of agricultural education and though you would not claim to speak as experts on the agricultural side, your educational experience qualifies you to give us useful hints, with regard to an advance along this road. Again on the commercial side of education, I am surprised to find how little has been done in spite of India's large and growing commerce and I am puzzled as to its cause. It may be that it is obvious to you, but I have not yet had any satisfactory explanation given to me. Compared with a technical institution a commercial school is a relatively cheap institution and one would think that there was a great opening in our big towns for good commercial schools. The second point on which I would lay emphasis is that in technical training in its narrower sense, we must not lose sight of workshop practice in outside works. Laboratory training, however good, is no real substitute for the discipline of the workshop. I am well aware of the difficulties which stand in the path and I merely strike this note of warning that technical training, divorced from workshop experience, is likely to prove a snare and delusion.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The subject of women's education is going to engage your attention. You are more familiar than I with the obstacles arising out of the social customs which stand in the way, but I would say this, that I view with apprehension the growing inequality between men and women arising out of difference in education. It cannot be good for a country that its women should lag so far behind men in this matter of education. I believe that this apprehension is shared by many Indians, and I think it behoves us to do all in our power to improve women's education so far as we can do so within the limits laid down for us by social customs. In the meantime we must look to and hope for a gradual change in public opinion and in this we can count, I hope, on the on the support and co-operation of all educated Indians. I trust, however, that in the consideration of this most important matter we shall enlist the co-operation of women. It is they who know where the shoe pinches and any purely man-made scheme is foredoomed to failure.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

There is one more matter with regard to which I should like to say a few words. I am fully aware that it is highly controversial and that it has more than once been the subject of discussion but it has so deep in the foundations of our education that I think it well to bring the matter forward, especially at a time when our task, is as I said above, to examine and consolidate our educational foundation. I refer to the relative claims of English and vernacular teaching. At the present moment we rely on English as the medium of our higher instruction. This is due mainly to the fact that English is the passport to employment and that vernacular text-books are not available but the consequence is obvious. Students endeavour to grapple with abstruse subjects through the medium of a foreign tongue and in many cases through their mediocre acquaintance with that tongue have perforce to memorise their text-books We criticise adversely this tendency to memorise but to my mind it reflects credit on the zeal of the students who rather than abandon their quest for knowledge, commit to memory whole pages, nay whole books, which they understand but imperfectly. This is, of course, a mere travesty of education. I had an opportunity the other day of conversing with a prominent Indian gentleman on this very subject and he told me his personal experience when he took up history as one of his subjects and found, though he is an admirable English Scholar now, his acquaintance with English was insufficient to enable him to understand his text-book, so he resolved to memorise the whole book. In the course of his examination he had a question the answer to which he knew lay in a certain page but he was uncertain what portion of the page was relevant so *ex abundante cautela* he wrote out the whole page. For this he obtained fewer marks than he thought he was entitled to. On remonstrating with the examiner he was told that his answer contained so much irrelevant matter that it was clear that he did not rightly comprehend the question. I think this piece of evidence illustrates the defects of our present system. I would ask you and ask myself as University men how should we have fared in our education if it had been wholly through the medium of a foreign tongue. I doubt whether we would not have abandoned the attempt in despair, and I am lost in admiration for the grit of those boys who make a gallant attempt to surmount the difficulties imposed on them by a vicious system. The remedy seems to me to lie in one of two directions. Either we must teach in vernacular as long as we can and put off to the latest possible moment the use of English as a medium of instruction, or we must concentrate our attention more closely on the teaching of English. Or can any middle course be suggested which is sound on education lines? I understand that it was arranged some two years ago in the Legislative Council that the local Governments should be addressed on this subject generally when the war is over. I have no intention of bringing up the question for decision in advance of the time so arranged, but I wish it to receive thoughtful consideration without bias so that when the time comes, not only will you have discussed and thought over it in your own provinces and be ready to give us your opinions, but the best minds in India will also be equally ready with their opinion.

In conclusion may I express my appreciation of the difficult and exacting duties which the modern development of education entails. For a Director of Public Instruction in this country it is not merely that work has increased much in volume. That is no doubt the case, but with the increase in volume has come a still greater increase in complexity. You are dealing too with a subject on which almost every educated man is himself interested and you are subjected to an almost overwhelming amount of outside advice and outside criticism. You have to deal with large bodies of men who are in noway subject to your control and whom you can influence only by persuasion. You have often to support a line of action which however it may commend itself to you as experts, has failed to find favour with those whom it affects. For the fulfilment of your duties you require unlimited enthusiasm unfailing courtesy, and unflinching resolution. These qualities have been displayed by the Directors in the past, and will, I trust, continue to be displayed by them in the future. India owes much to the Directors of Public Instruction and to the fine service which they represent and although the work you have to do may become more complex and more difficult you will, I am sure, continue to maintain the qualities of your predecessors and the tradition of your service.

DISCUSSION.

NEEDS OF DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

After the Viceroy had left the Conference Sir Sankaran Nair took the chair and invited discussion on the following points:—Should efforts be made to alter the existing proportion in the prevalence of these three classes of education, and if more money is to be spent on primary education, what steps should be taken to deal with the opinion often expressed that it is a part of the Government policy to discourage higher education?

Mr. Hornell (Bengal), who was first to speak, said that the greatest need was for secondary education, but he wanted also to improve the whole scheme of education. He would have schools teaching right up to the intermediate class. The chief want was lack of funds.

Asked by Sir Edward Maclagan how he would apportion if he were granted fifteen lakhs of rupees, he said he would divide it between secondary and primary education in the ratio of 2 to one. Another way in which they could get funds, was by reducing the college course by two years.

Mr. Covernton (Bombay) remarked that the proportion in which they were allocating grants in his Presidency, was a fair one. To improve primary education they had to devote a good deal of their attention to the training of teachers and raising their pay.

Mr. Stone (Madras) said that he would first satisfy the claims of primary education and would allocate grants in the ratio of two to one between primary and secondary education. Incidentally he remarked that he would be glad to have more funds for collegiate education also, and Mr. Hornell was of the same opinion with regard to Bengal.

Mr. Mayhew (Central Provinces) said in his provinces the claims of collegiate education were most pressing and remarked that if they could satisfy these they would take a very popular step.

Mr. Cunningham (Assam) said that the need in his province was to bring up various institutions up to the standard and money was required for all branches of education.

Mr. Godley (Punjab) remarked that the principle need at present in the Punjab was for primary education.

Mr. Jennings (Bihar and Orissa) said that all branches of education required improvement and there were so many schemes on hand that any amount of money would be absorbed.

Mr. De La Fosse (United Provinces) said they were suffering from want of funds more specially in connection with colleges and secondary English schools.

Asked whether he would apportion the greater part of grants in case of colleges to arts or scientific colleges he said that the arts side was more pressing.

At this stage Sir Sankaran Nair asked how he would explain press criticisms regarding the restriction of admission in U. P. secondary schools.

Mr. De La Fosse said they could not in consistence with efficiency raise the number of pupils to be admitted to above an average of thirty-three.

At this stage a discussion arose as to the results in other provinces from a similar reduction when it was more or less commonly held by those who took part in the discussion that the smaller schools on the whole were better. Mr. Covernton said that the first charge on the grants in his province would be the University and the other charges according to their relative importance were the improvement of teachers and the extension of the inspectorate.

THE LATE MR. W. H. SHARP.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

EX-PRINCIPAL OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BOMBAY, SINCE 1909.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. SHARP.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 22.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, died here in the Sassoon Hospital yesterday and was buried this morning.

LATER.

All colleges and schools in Poona were represented at the funeral of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp this morning, not merely through their principals and heads, but also in the persons of their Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian students.

The gathering at the graveside at St Sepulchre's Cemetery was thus quite a unique one testifying to the popularity of the deceased official. The service over the remains was read by the Rev. Hall, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, after which the coffin was committed to earth.

Among those present were Capt. Laverton, A.-D.-C., representing their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Col W. E. Jennings, Col. Hooton, Civil Surgeon, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector or Poona, Prof. F. W. Bain, Principal, Deccan College, Lr. Allen, Principal of College of Engineering, Mr. F. W. Marrs, acting Director of Public Instruction in the absence of Mr. Covernton on deputation at Delhi, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Principal, Fergusson College, Prof. Naik, Mr. Pendarves Lory, I.E.S., Dr. Fox, I.E.S., Miss Newland, Principal, Female Training College, Mr. Shoubridge, Mrs. Rawlinson, Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Burn, Mr. Percival, District Judge, Mr. Ingham, Sisters of the Panch Howds Mission and the Sassoon Hospital Nursing Staff, Khan Bahadur M. H. Dastur, Secretary of Dastur Parsee Girls' High School and a large number of Indian officers of the Educational Service. Captain E. J. Fox, Poona Volunteers, represented those members of the Indian Educational Service who were away at the Volunteer Camp. Wreaths of which there were quite a large number, included one from their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon. Schools and Colleges were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The late Mr. Sharp had been ailing for some time and was admitted to the Sassoon Hospital, when it was discovered that he was suffering from intestinal cancer. At first his condition was considered critical, but there was a change for the better and he was expected to go on three months' leave. A couple of days ago there was a relapse and he passed away on Sunday.

Mr. Sharp was born at Muslipatam on the 17th June, 1865, and after being educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Oxford, he joined the Indian Educational Service in 1891 as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in Elphinstone College. On the retirement of Prof. M. Macmillan in 1906, Mr. Sharp became Principal of Elphinstone College and in 1909 he succeeded Dr. Selby as Director of Public Instruction and became an additional member of the local Legislative Council.

While on furlough in 1904 Mr. Sharp was sent on a special deputation to Japan to study the educational system in that country. The results of his labours are embodied in a very interesting book.

While at Elphinstone College Mr. Sharp was very popular both with the students and the staff. He was a man of erudite learning and both as Professor of Logic and English he made his lectures so interesting that they never failed to make an impress on the minds of his students. He always sympathised with the needs and difficulties of the students and was kind and courteous in his dealings with them.

Unfortunately his tenure of office as Director of Public Instruction, coincided with the advent of Lord Sydenham who originated a quite reactionary educational policy. As the official head of the Department Mr. Sharp had often to defend in the Senate and the Council Hall a policy which was not always his and for which perhaps he had little sympathy. He had to come in collision with the leaders of public opinion and never made a secret of the fact that the views he represented, were Government's. In the Council Hall Mr. Sharp was the best and most delightful speaker on the Government side and always disarmed his critics by his humorous sallies Mr. Sharp was a great traveller and even when he was not Director of Public Instruction he used to visit the schools in the Presidency and give lecture on his travels illustrated with the magic lantern slides. His great hobby was photography and he presented slides prepared by himself to many schools.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman all the Government and private schools and colleges in Bombay were closed yesterday.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

PLEA FOR ADVISORY BOARD.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The Indian Industrial Commission commenced its sittings here this morning in the Madras Legislative Council Hall. Sir Thomas Holland presiding. All members of the Commission except Sir Dorab Tata were present.

The first witness examined was Mr. J. F. Jones Chief Engineer, Madras Electric Supply Corporation. He said that the establishment of some such body as an advisory board of industries through whom will be considered schemes of alteration in conditions affecting industries could be recommended to Governmenet, would be beneficial. Witness continuing said that the Indian Electricity Act was entirely out of date and should be amended. The Act as at present operated, hampered electric supply corporations very much. In his opinion the system of charges for current should be recast entirely. The basis of charges for electric supply should be the local factor.

VOICE AND VOTE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th instant a correspondent from Dhulia under the signature of B. R. I. gave due prominence to two honourable gentlemen of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Sathe, C.I.E., who voiced one way and voted the other way with regard to the Hon. Mr. Patel's resolution for free and compulsory education in municipal areas last month. Due justice has been meted out to these two gentlemen, but the name of a third gentleman who was in the same boat as the two aforesaid has been omitted through oversight, which I hasten, though somewhat late, to bring into public light, I mean the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna. These three gentlemen, it so happens, combined to vote in such a way as to defeat Mr. Patel's resolution without doubt, and which was accepted by all the elected members without a single exception and by some nominated Indian members. Had these three members voted as they voiced, the resolution would have been carried by 23 against 22, instead of being defeated by 20 against 25, as it was. It is plain from this that the non-official majority is pure and simple illusion. We want a real four-fifths elected majority and not the present non-official sham majority.

The explanations of the two gentlemen which have appeared in your columns, may satisfy themselves, but not the public.

It would not be out of place to mention here the suggestion made by Sir Harcourt Butler, the Education Member in 1911, when the final debate regarding Mr. Gokhale's famous Education Bill took place in the Viceregal Legislative Council, that though the Government of India were not in a position to accept Mr. Gokhale's Bill, the purpose of the Bill can be partly served by making hereafter necessary amendments in the Municipal Acts of different provinces by local legislatures. But this was conveniently lost sight of and the India Government Resolution of 1913 is interpreted in official and semi-official circles as sealing the fate of the principle of compulsion, even in the most advanced and limited municipal areas, for an indefinite length of time to come. Free and compulsory primary education is to officials and others of their views a red-rag.—Yours, etc.,

A. L.

Jan. 22, 1917.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ed not only establishment but road watering, road maintenance and repairs and lighting. The last two items, roads and lights, accounted for most of the increase in the budget proposals, and the proposals in regard to these particular items had been criticised. The remaining increases were comparatively small. After referring to these, the Commissioner said it was mainly under three the heads, namely, education, health department with drainage and streets and buildings (including roads and lighting). All these heads of expenditure were specially under his notice at present, and had been or were about to be the subject of special investigation.

As to the deficit, during the three years of comparison, there was on the average a surplus of over Rs. 5½ lakhs i.e., more money was raised than was required, or, an any rate, than could be spent. This year the Corporation budgetted for a deficit of about Rs. 6½ lakhs. The revised estimate was about Rs. 1,70,000. This year it was proposed to budget for a deficit of Rs. 1,90,000. Compared with the surpluses of previous years referred to, this was quite small and it was justifiable in view of the fact that they had raised so much more money by taxation than was required, that the surplus cash balance, which was over Rs. 36 lakhs at the beginning of 1912-13, would it was estimated, stand at over Rs. 46 lakhs at the end of this year.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS.

Referring to Mr. Cowasji's remarks regarding roads, the Commissioner said it might help Sir Bhalchandra, who had given a notice of motion on the subject, if he gave him the figures on which he reduced the Executive Engineer's estimate from Rs. 6,20,000 to Rs. 6,00,000. In 1914-15 the original grant was Rs. 6,50,000. It was reduced by transfer to Rs. 5,93,000, and Rs. 5,73,000 was actually spent. In 1915-16 Rs. 6,50,000 was sanctioned. It was reduced by transfer to Rs. 6,34,000, and Rs. 6,03,000 was actually spent. This year, they also had a grant of Rs. 50,000 for improving foundations of roads. Proposal for spending Rs. 43,000 had been sanctioned, but very little had actually been spent and he did not think that the roads branch would be able to spend before the end of the year more than its ordinary allotment, now reduced to Rs. 5,99,000 plus a few thousands rupees on foundations. So next year, according to his proposals the Executive Engineer would have to spend Rs. 6,00,000 plus Rs. 35,000 out of the special grant, which was much more than he had ever yet been able to spend in any one year. Also, he hoped that more work would be done for each rupee spent, than had been the case in the past. This matter had been referred to the roads committee, and he entirely agreed with Mr. Cowasji in the hope that the examination would lead to a real improvement. He was bringing up a separate matter after consulting the Municipal solicitor as to the extraordinary amount of inconvenience by the powers which several public companies had to open the roads and the inadequacy of the powers of the Municipality to regulate this.

WATER-TAX.

Mr. R. S. Navalker moved "that the water rates for the next year be the same as for the current year, and that the estimates from the water-rates be reduced accordingly by Rs. 35,000."

He said by passing this amendment they would not be dislocating the budget arrangements already made. Water rates to the mills must be on the same basis as to the Railway Companies and the Port Trust.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

Mr. J. Baptista said that the Standing Committee alone had the power to fix the rates. He thought therefore that the matter should be adjourned so that notice could be given to the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

It was then decided to adjourn the discussion of the water rates until the next meeting, in the meantime the remaining items of the Budget on the income side being passed without any discussion.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee then took up the items on the expenditure side.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla withdrew his amendment regarding the expenditure on lighting in the northern parts of the island, in view of the explanation given by the Commissioner that he would be spending Rs. 13,000 this year and another sum the next year, on improving lighting.

AWFUL CONDITION OF ROADS.

Sir Bhalchandra then moved "that the grant for repairs and maintenance of roads and footpaths be increased from Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 6,50,000.

Sir Bhalchandra said the roads were certainly very bad. He was quite willing to withdraw his motion if the Commissioner gave some explanation. Some months ago he had moved a motion for the improvement of roads, but nothing had been done in this regard and in spite of the discussion in the Corporation they were as bad as ever. Mandvi, Dungri and some other roads were in a very bad condition, and they were worse after being watered. The condition was something awful. Those who drove might not be experiencing the same inconveniences as the pedestrians, but their bodies were very much jolted. Nothing had been done by the Municipal Engineer for the improvement of the roads. He, however, gave the Engineer credit for the great care he had taken, he would say the Engineer was over careful, over the Queen's Road and other roads in the Fort. These roads were dug up more than once in each year and they were looked after most carefully. All the people in the different localities paid the same taxes, but the poor people whose voice did not reach higher quarters had to suffer. It was stated last time that the best time for bringing such a proposal was at the time of the budget discussion, and he hoped the roads would be given more attention than had hitherto been the case.

Mr. Maganlal Khakher in seconding said the question had been brought forward repeatedly but nothing had been done. The income from the thickly populated parts of Bombay was far more than other parts of the town and it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to repair these roads properly and well, as was being done in the more fashionable parts of the city. If the Corporation received income, from all, all should benefit by it

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said some of the roads like Delisle Road required rubble foundation.

Mr Cowasji Jehangir said he was glad the Commissioner had agreed that the Corporation was not getting full value for the money they spent. There were two important questions in this regard,—that of road repairing and another of road preparing. Other cities in India were moving much faster than Bombay, although their income was less. In Rangoon some streets were paved with asphalt and they were almost as good now as when they were prepared. The Bombay Corporation also should experiment in this direction. It was stated that the life of an asphalted road in Rangoon was 22 years, and the speaker hoped that some of the roads in Bombay would be treated similarly. Tar Macadam was a failure in Bombay, and some other methods should be adopted. If it was not costly for Rangoon to have good roads then he certainly thought it could not be so for Bombay. He thought that roads such as Frere Road should be experimented with granite stone, as was being done in Rangoon. Frere Road was in a most intolerable condition, and only a material like granite could cope with the heavy cart traffic. Mr. Cowasji said that Rs. 50,000 should be spent on experiments. If Rangoon could spend Rs. 9½ lakhs on roads, with an income of 45 lakhs, certainly Bombay could afford to spend more. Regarding scarcity of metal he said the roads in Rangoon were metalled with Bombay stone, and if Rangoon could buy Bombay metal, could not Bombay buy the same?

The Commissioner said the grant for this year was not all spent because the price of metal had gone up and there was a great scarcity during the monsoon. But since then they were getting more metal. Rs. 50,000 had been put down for experiments next year. He would present the Municipal Engineer's report before the Committee and it could then be decided what measures they should abopt. If the Corporation could do the work without any increase in the amount it was better that they should do so, but should he require any more money, he would come to the Corporation for it.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the climates of Bombay and Rangoon were not the same. Asphalt had been tried in Bombay, but it was a failure.

Sir Bhalchandra said if the Commissioner could give him an assurance that the roads would be repaired as soon as possible, he would withdraw the motion. He did not think the argument about the scarcity of metal was very good.

On the Commissioner agreeing to do the necessary, the motion was withdrawn by leave of the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

MOBILISATION IN CRETE.

UNTRAINED CRETANS CALLED UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CANEA, Jan. 20.

Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 22.

The National Government has issued mobilisation orders for untrained Cretans born in 1884-5. General mobilisation of trained men is expected immediately.

THE CUIREA RAILWAY ACCIDENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

JASSY, Jan. 22.

Recd. 2-15 a.m., Jan. 23.

In the railway accident at Cuirea on the 7th instant 374 were killed and 756 injured.

TEA GARDEN COOLIES SENTENCED.

ASSAULT ON MANAGER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22

To-day Mr. Burrows, Deputy Magistrate, Darjeeling, delivered judgment in the case in which thirteen coolies of the Gopaldhara Tea Estate stand charged with rioting and assaulting Mr. Stevens, Manager of the garden. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty of both charges and sentenced each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE Jan. 22.

An offshoot of the conspiracy cases tried by the Lahore Special Tribunals commenced at Mandi on the 15th January. It is being tried by Mr. Elliss, President of the last Lahore special tribunal. Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, Punjab, is the prosecuting counsel. There were five accused undefended by counsel and one absconder. Thirty-two witnesses for the prosecution were examined on the 15th and 16th. Statements of the accused and charges were recorded on the 17th and the Court adjourned until the 19th for evidence for the defence. The case was expected to close o nthe 20th but the Court has adjourned for the writing of the judgment.

HUNS' HELLISH "HUMANITY"

LATEST SEA SAVAGERY

U. BOAT VICTIM'S PLIGHT.

A WIRELESS DRAMA.

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The ebb and flow of this war necessarily pass beyond the range of any man's vision. From incidents that we are able to visualise completely—the solitary spar tossed up by the wave—we obtain clues to the moving epic beyond our ken. One mutilated face tells us more than all the swarming casualty columns; and a little wreckage touches the whole Atlantic with tragedy.

For intense drama, doubly significant because its horror is unseen, drowned in the deep reticence of the sea, it would be difficult to match the following passage, from the logbook of a British merchant-ship.

"At this time and position we passed through a quantity of wreckage apparently from a small vessel, and consisting of small lining boards, painted white, a small companion hatch cover, a small ladder, several seamen's chests, and a small empty boat. There were many tins amongst the wreckage, apparently petrol tins, floating deep, some painted red and some green. They had not been long in the water."

Then, in a single grim sentence, giving the key as if with deliberate art, the logbook closes:

"At 11-50 a.m. the master observed the top of a periscope."

Many hundreds of times during the last two years those tragic little patches have marked the face of the waters, and the sun shines as indifferently over them as over the tiny grey tufts of feathers on Dartmoor where the hawk has pounced upon his prey. My present concern is chiefly with the small "open boats" to which the "U" boats on some occasions—not on this occasion, apparently—consign passengers and crews (men, women, and children) after sinking their ships at sea. Certainly no tale in the long annals of our sea-adventure is fraught with more pity and terror.

The provision made by the international law for the safety of passengers and crews of merchant ships, belligerent or neutral has proved to be as ready an instrument of frightfulness as the provision devised to protect sleeping children, in open cities, from midnight murder. Circumstances are always found to justify whatever the lawbreaker may desire to do. If he desires to put men, women, and children into open boats a hundred miles from land, in a comparatively calm sea, it is obviously not his fault that, six hours later, a storm should rise and trample them under. He has left them at all distances from land, some only a few miles, and others many score, in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic. He attacked the Umeta without warning, and one of her crowded open boats was left adrift in the depth of winter from December 1 to December 5. One man died of thirst and exposure. How many people realise the full horror of that simple fact? Hitherto the shipwrecked crew in an open boat, out of sight of land, has been the first elementary object-lesson in pity to the human race. Thousands of British seamen every year have risked their lives to save their brothers and sisters from the slow agonies of that fate. In the last two years of grace under the wings of the new civilisation, heralded by a thousand perverse forms of new art and new thought, it has become an act of benevolence to inflict this punishment upon thousands of innocent victims. Indeed, the "open boat" atrocities, taken all together present as serious a problem to the civilised world as the deportations in Belgium and France. And they are increasing.

TALE OF THE COTTINGHAM.

The tale of the Cottingham is a typical one. She was owned in Glasgow, rigged as a fore-and aft schooner, built of steel at Goole, and bound from Rouen to Swansea. On Sunday, December 26, at four o'clock in the afrtencon, with a south-west wind blowing and a choppy sea, she was about sixteen miles south-west of Lundy Island south light, and saling at about eight and a half knots. Without any warning a shell passed directly over the vessel, and the report of a gun was heard. Looking astern, the master saw the periscope and conning-tower of a submarine, dead in the wake of the ship, about a mile distant. The Cottingham kept on her course. A second shell went over, and the submarine began to overhaul the ship very rapidly, coming up on the starboard quarter. A signal was now seen flying on the submarine, "Abandon ship!" and a third shell struck the Cottingham on the starboard bow. The engines were stopped, and all hands were called to the boats, which were promptly lowered. There were six men in the master's boat and seven men in that of the chief officer. This was about 4-30 p.m. The boats pulled away clear, while the shelling continued. There were ten or twelve shells fired. Darkness was coming on, and the ship was not seen to sink. The master's boat went away before the wind and sea, steering north-east. Signals by red lights were made to the other boat, which replied to two signals, but did not answer the third. The boats lost touch with each other about six o'clock. The master assured, however, that the other boat was following the same course, and steered for Lundy Island. Lights were seen a few hours later, and signals were again made by red flares. The patrol-boat Soar loomed up out of the dark, and the crew of the master's boat were taken abroad at 10-30 p.m.

The Soar then cruised round, searching the pitchy seas far and wide, but nothing was seen of the other boat, with the seven missing men. The end of this brief summary of a thousand cases is told best, perhaps, in a telegram from St. David's, and even the telegram suggests a second tragedy:

Begins—lifeboat named Cottingham, of Glasgow, washed as' ore at Portiskey, bottom up, broke to piece on rocks, also lifebuoy, marked s. s. Ministre Anvers—ends .

The case of the Diomed would be pretty good evidence for the prosecution in that remote court of international law (at which most of us agree to scoff, and thereby lend immeasurable support to the tenets of Germany). The Diomed was a schooner of some 3,000 tons, built of steel, at Greenock, and bound from Liverpool to Shanghai with a general cargo. On August 22, the weather being fine and clear, with a slight sea, she was sailing at full speed about thirty miles west of the Scilly Islands. At 9-45 a.m. a submarine was sighted about six miles distant on the port beam. The helm was ported at once, to bring the submarine astern. At about 11-45 a.m. the submarine opened fire. She was then three miles away. The shots fell short till 1-45 when they began to fall ahead of the ship, and eventually to strike her. They struck her very systematically. First they smashed up the stern, then the fore-part of the ship, and then—lest any "place of safety" should remain—they began to break up the bridge. The submarine flew no signals. The third steward was dropped, in a red lump, on the fore-part of the ship. The master and quartermaster were killed outright on the bridge, and the chief officer seriously wounded. The bridge now looked like a cross-section of a slaughter-house, and dripped with blood. The second mate then ordered the ship to be stopped and abandoned, for she was obviously singing. She carried four boats, of which the two of on the port side had been smashed by shell-fire, a matter int owhich submarines do not inquire too closely when they are committing the bodies of the living to the deep.

THE "HOLED" BOAT

A steady pounding of this kind, however, with all its hideous accompaniment of wounds and death and bloody wreckage, induces haste in the hardiest of merchant crews. One of the two boats on the starboard side was "holed," but they did not notice it till after she was lowered, when, promptly filling up with good green seawater and twenty floundering, wild-eyed men, she capsized. The crew swam round her, or clung to her sides, while the other starboard boat fought with its own difficulties. Just after it had reached the water there was a violent explosion in the engine-room of the Diomed, which threw up a great wave and half filled this boat also. The crew baled her as hastily as possible, in order to come to the rescue of the men in the sea. The maddening, nightmarelike confusion of these moments can only be imagined. At last they were able to pick up the men who were swimming.

Those who were clinging to the damaged boat were left, as they were "safe" for the time being. There were about thirty-four men in the undamaged boat.

All this time, it must be remembered, the Diomed was sinking. The men had hardly been taken from the water when she went down with a rush. The waves closed over her, and these wrecked men were left alone with their enemies on the naked sea. The submarine rendered them no help of any kind. The commander looked at the men in the water, and shook his fist at them, saying something in German. Then he closed the hatch, and the submarine submerged, leaving them to their own devices. The second mate headed the undamaged boat for the Irish coast, and at about six o'clock in the evening he hailed a destroyer, which foamed through the dusk to the scene of the wreck. There, long after dark, they picked up the survivors on the capsized boat. But seven men had dropped off in sheer exhaustion, and had been drowned, and five of these were neutrals.

Few of us at home realise the intensity of this ocean-drama, in which our merchant seamen, night and day, are risking their lives to keep our sea-roads open. A few lines of cold print can tell us very little by way of epitaph: and their hairbreadth escapes are—in the nature of things—hardly noted at all. Only by exploring incidental matters, that are not included in the published reports, does one begin to realise that there are sea romances in the world around us surpassing anything that Hakluyt or Richard Eden ever knew. The tale of the unarmed Anglo-Californian, for instance, was illuminated for me by the exploration of a record of her wireless messages. These, in themselves, tell a tale which, in the days before the war, we should have dismissed as beyond the wildest dreams of melodrama.

The Anglo-Californian was homeward bound from Montreal to Avonmouth, with a cargo of 927 horses. She was chased and shelled by a submarine. She sent out wireless calls, and was answered by a man-of-war beyond the horizon. The firing grew so hot that, when the submarine signalled "Abandon ship," the captain decided to obey. He stopped the engines, and two boats were lowered. One was fired on, and both capsized. A wireless message was then received telling the captain to hold on as long as possible, and he decided to go on again. He had some difficulty in persuading the firemen to go down below; but he was probably helped by the way in which the submarine had treated their "places of safety." As soon as the ship went on the submarine opened fire on the bridge and boats. The captain and eight hands were killed; seven hands were badly wounded, and twenty horses were killed. I shall not attempt to paint that picture—the smoke, the confusion, the changes of command, the concussions, the neighings of the horses, the pounding of the engines. But, with all that as a background, and the single statement that the wireless operator was in an exposed position just abaft the bridge, and remained at his post throughout, let the reader study for himself the amazing melodrama of this wireless conversation between the Anglo-Californian and the invisible man-of-war rushing up beyond the sky-line:

"S. O. S."

"S.O.S. S.O.S. Being chased by submarine S.O.S. Position: Latitude so and so, E.; longitude so and so W.; steering so and so."

"Go ahead. He is being led a dance, and it is O.K. to work for a few minutes. Now altering course to south."

"Are you the Cryptic? He is rapidly overtaking us." "Yes. Steer so and so, and keep me informed."

"That is impossible. We are being fired on."

"Where is submarine?" "Now astern." "Endeavour to carry out instructions. Important."

"Can't. He is now on top of us, and I can hear his shots hitting us."

"On your port?"

"Submarine on top of us and hitting us. Captain says steering so and so. If he alters course will endanger ship."

"Did you get message from Cryptic?"

This was an invisible destroyer speaking from a new point of the compass, forty miles away.

"Don't know who he is. Believe it is Sphinx."

"No Cryptic said something about approaching you."

"I can't hear him."

"Steer as much east as possible."

This was Cryptic resuming her long-distance instructions and cross-examination with the calm of a doctor addressing a nervous patient.

"If we steer east, we shall have submarine abeam. We can't do it."

"Please give Cryptic your speed."

"Twelve knots."

"Can see your smoke. Hold on. Funnel red and blue bands with yellow star. We are making your smoke."

"According to your position I am nine miles off you."

"We are the Anglo-Californian."

"Have you many passengers?"

"No. But we are 150 men on board. Crew."

"Please fire rocket to verify position. What is position of submarine?"

"Right astern, firing at wireless."

"Let me have your position frequently."

"Now firing our rockets. Submarine signals 'Abandon vessel as soon as possible.'"

"As a last resource, can you ram? She will then give in. Can you see my smoke N.E. of you?"

"No. No. She is too close. We are stopped and blowing off."

It was at this point that the captain apparently wavered between abandoning his ship and going on. The reader will note the subtle distinctions in the following dialogue, the Anglo-Californian, as an unarmed ship, being chiefly anxious to escape, while the man-of-war is anxious also to bag the submarine, if possible. The sea was still naked of help, though beyond the horizon the great ships were foaming up at full speed. It was the encouragement of the wireless rather than a faint wisp of smoke on the sky-line that persuaded the captain to continue the struggle.

"Can see you distinctly," called the Cryptic. "Am about S. W. from you. Hold on."

"Yes. Yes. He is running away."

"In what direction?"

"HURRY, HURRY, HURRY!"

"He is on the port side; we are between you and him. Hurry, hurry, hurry, he is getting abeam to torpedo us."

"I am coming."

"We are keeping him astern now."

"O.K. Endeavour to keep his attention. Your will be quite safe when——".

"Your signals are weak."

"How are you steering?"

"I can't find out how we are steering. It is zig-zag."

"Tell captain to steer straight." (The zig-zag course was wrong, as the submarine was astern.) "How many masts have you?"

"For God's sake, hurry up. Firing like blazes.'

"How many asts——?"

"Can't read you. Concussion."

"How many masts have you?"

"Two-two-one funnel. I see you on our port beam."

"O.K. Keep quiet, as though we were only coming to your assistance and nothing else."

"Keeping him astern. Hurry up!"

"We are firing. Can you inform result?"

"Can hear you. Several being wounded. Shrapnel, I believe."

"Keep men below or those on deck lie face down."

"All taking shelter in front of bridge-houses. He is firing shell."

"Have you two or four masts in all?"

"Two masts and one funnel."

"What speed?"

"Twelve, twelve, and submarine keeping pace. He is still very close, within 200 yards. Captain wants to know if you will fire to scare him."

"Firing to scare him. Please head towards me."

"We can't. You are astern, and so is submarine."

"Head for us in round about south. If submarine is only 200 yards astern put ropes astern and tow in order to foul his propellers. Can you see my smoke?"

And again another ship anxiously repeats the question:

"Cryptic wants to know if you can see his smoke."

"Yes, yes, a long way off. Can see your smoke astern."

"What bearing? What has happened to you?"

"They can't tell what bearing. Now sinking."

"Are you torpedoed?"

"Not yet, but shots in plenty hitting. Broken glass around me."

"Stick it, old man."

"Yes, you bet. Say, the place stinks of gun-powder. Am lying on the floor."

"Nothing better, old man. Keep your pecker up, old man."

"Sure thing. Is there anything else coming to us, plelase?"

"Yes, I am Cryptic. Coming full speed, 33 knots."

"I have had to leave 'phones. Yes, I say I smell gunpowder here strong, and am lying on the floor. My gear beginning to fly around with concussion. Smoke W.N.W. of me, there is a man of fight on our starboard side, and the submarine is on our port side. Submarine has dived. Submarine has dived."

"Report her traill at interval."

"I hope she stops down there. It is getting hot here."

"We are coming. We are coming. Have you launched all boats?"

"Yes. Two ships coming. One abeam, and one on port quarter. Don't worry. He has gone. Destroyer now alongside."

A SELF-SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

MR. BONAR LAW ON TARIFFS.

Mr. Bonar Law, while he was still Colonial Secretary, informed a deputation from the Royal Colonial Institute that the war has confirmed his views on the question of Imperial preference. He also deprecated the tendency to appoint a commission or committee to solve urgent problems.

The deputation was from the Trade and Industry Committee of the institute and societies representing the Crown Colonies, and it waited on Mr. Bonar Law at the Colonial Office on November 3 to urge the necessity for a special committee "to inquire into the conditions of trade, the development of natural resources, and the improvement of labour supply, transportation, and intercommunication of such colonies with a view to making the Empire more self-supporting." The text of the reply is given in "United Empire," the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Referring to the tariff reform controversy, Mr. Bonar Law said:—I am a member of a Government which contains people of very different views on that subject before the war broke out. I certainly have not changed my views on any of those questions; on the contrary, I think the lesson of the war has confirmed my opinions very much, and has strengthened the arguments which I used then. But I never forget for a moment that we are a very long way from the end of the struggle in which we are engaged, and to me the first consideration is not even the development of the British Empire; it is the preservation of the British Empire. Our first duty is to consider the effect of anything we do or say upon the object which we have in view, which is winning the war, and keeping the Empire for ourselves in future.

Now, about the general subject, he continued, my hope is that the lessons of the war have made a great difference in the views of those who held different opinions from me before the war took place. It is my sincere hope that there is a strong feeling throughout the whole of Great Britain on two subjects, first, that our German enemies will never be allowed to use our resources against ourselves in the future in the way that they have done in the past; and, secondly, a feeling that the help we have got from the Empire has changed the whole aspect of the question of preference, and has made everybody in this country ready to consider it, not merely from the profit and loss point of view but from the higher consideration of what the different parts of the Empire owe to each other, and how much the strength of the Empire, as a whole, may be increased.

But the real point is whether or not such a Commission as you suggest will effect these objects. While I was still in Opposition and before I joined this Government, I remember on more than one occasion saying as a criticism against it, "Whenever you have any difficulty you appoint a Committee," and I was not very much in favour of that course, though I am quite sure that the same thing could be said now just as truly as when I said it when I was in Opposition. I think there is a tendency among all of us, if we want something done, to think the way to get it is to appoint some Commission to inquire into it and tell us how to do it.

That is not always the most effective way. Take for instance, the Dominions Royal Commission, which has done very useful work, the value of which I am sure will be found later. I forget how long it was at work before the war broke out; I think it was either two or three years. Its deliberations are not finished, yet, and if we appoint a Commission which is going into every one of these Colonies and examining exhaustively (as obviously they must do if they are to help us in the problem you put before us) the conditions of all these Colonies, then, unless the war lasts until a great many of us are more greyheaded than we hope to be, the Commission will not help us in the problem of how trade relations are to be settled when the war ends.

I wish also to say that the subject has not been left out of sight till now. I quite realize that, though the war is the first consideration, we have got to prepare as well as we can, as well as the time allows, for the end of the war. I have already sent out inquiries to every one of the Colonies asking them themselves to look into these very questions which you have put before me to-day, in order that we may have their views upon them.

You must not go away with the idea that I am satisfied that this method which you suggest is the best one for getting what we want done. I will consider your suggestion; but you may be sure that we have in this office clearly in view the necessity of some definite policy on all these subjects when the war ends, in order that we may, if possible, run the British Empire as one concern.

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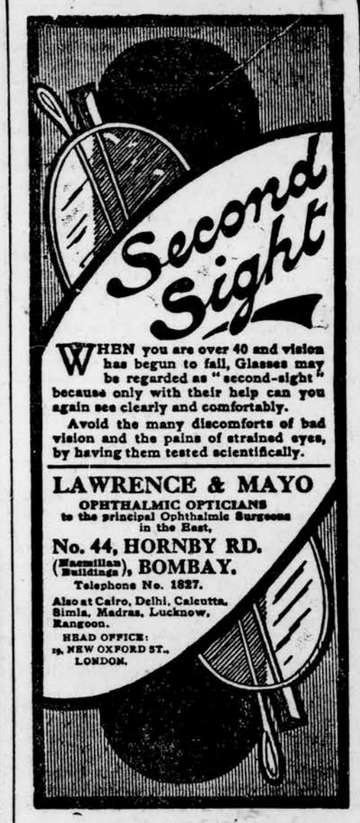

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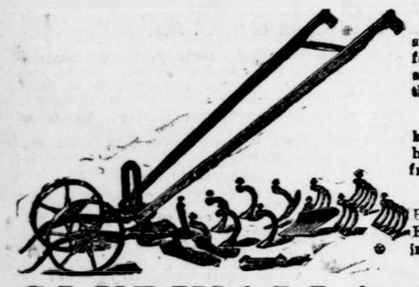

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